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**ГУМАНИТАРНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АЛЬМАНАХ**



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**Новый вид жуков-плеснеедов,
Lycoperdina smirnoviorum (Coleoptera: Endomychidae),
с юга Дальнего Востока России**

А.А. Гусаков

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Endomychidae, *Lycoperdina*, новый вид, Россия.

Key words: Coleoptera, Endomychidae, *Lycoperdina*, a new species, Russia.

Резюме: *Lycoperdina smirnoviorum*, **sp. n.** описан из России.

Abstract: *Lycoperdina smirnoviorum*, **sp. n.** is described from Russia.

[**Gusakov A.A.** A new species of handsome fungus beetles, *Lycoperdina smirnoviorum* (Coleoptera: Endomychidae), from the South of the Russian Far East]

Японские виды *Lycoperdina* Latreille, 1807 недавно были ревизованы и великолепно проиллюстрированы (Sogoh, Yoshitomi, 2017). Благодаря этой публикации, нам удалось установить, что на юге Дальнего Востока России обитает вид рода *Lycoperdina*, который должен быть описан как новый для науки. Изученные экземпляры хранятся в государственной коллекции Зоологического музея МГУ в Москве (далее ЗММУ) и в частной коллекции М.Э. Смирнова в Иваново (далее МС).

***Lycoperdina smirnoviorum* sp. n.**

Рис. 1-3

Lycoperdina koltzei Reitter: auct. (partim).

Lycoperdina castaneipennis Gorham: Гусаков [Gusakov], 2009: 157 (partim; Южное Приморье [Southern Primorye]).

Типовая местность. Россия, Приморский край, Лазовский заповедник, 7 км юго-западнее с. Глазковка, бухта Просёлочная (Тачингоуза).

Type locality. Russia, Primorsky Krai, Lazovsky Nature Reserve, 7 km

SW from Glazkovka Village, Prosjolochnaya Cove (Tachingouza).

Диагноз. Более или менее одноцветная, нелетающая *Lycoperdina* с гладкой (без пары крошечных бугорков) серединой задней поверхности заднегруди у обоих полов и крупным выступающим пластинчатым склеритом на вершине эдеагуса.

Типовой материал. Голотип, самец № ZMMU Col 02563 (ЗММУ; вскрыт М.Э. Смирновым; Рис. 1, 2) с четырьмя этикетками: 1) красная, печатная: “HOLOTYPUS | *Lycoperdina* | SMIRNOVIORUM | Gusakov”; 2) белая, печатная: “SE Приморский кр., | Лазовский зап., побережье | Японского моря, окр. бухты | Тачингоуза (Просёлочная) | 1-7.07.[20]06 leg. М.[Э.] & Л.[С.] Смирновы”; 3) белая, печатная: “*Lycoperdina* | *castaneipennis* Gorham | | det. М. Smirnov 2008”; 4) розовая, печатная: “Зоомузей МГУ (Москва, РОССИЯ) | № ZMMU Col 02563 | Zool. Mus. Mosq. Univ. | (Mosquae, ROSSIA)”. Голотип - экземпляр очень хорошей сохранности (отсутствуют лишь коготки правой средней лапки), смонтированный на плашке из плотного белого картона; эдеагус наклеен водорастворимым клеем рядом с жуком. Паратипы: Приморский край: 1 самец (ЗММУ), Лазовский заповедник (далее Л. з.), ручей 3-й Лог, 2-4.06.1996, Ю.Н. Сундуков; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Л. з., ручей Болотниково, 15-17.08.2002, Ю.Н. Сундуков; 1 самка (МС), Л. з., окрестности бухты Просёлочная (Тачингоуза), в широколиственном лесу, 29.06.2004, М.Э. и Л.С. Смирновы; 1 самец (МС; вскрыт М.Э. Смирновым), Л. з., окрестности бухты Просёлочная, 02-06.07.2006, М.Э. и Л.С. Смирновы; 1 самец (ЗММУ; вскрыт мной), найден там же, 14-15.07.2006, С.К. Холин; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Л. з. [без точного места и даты сбора], 07-08.2005, Ю.Н. Сундуков, В.П. Шохрин; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Л. з., кордон Корпадь, 14.07.2005, К.В. Макаров; 2 самки (ЗММУ), Л. з., окрестности озера Чехуненко, 12-13.08.2005, Ю.Н. Сундуков, В.П. Шохрин; 1 самка (ЗММУ), село Лазо, 30.07.2005, К.В. Макаров; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Лазовский район (далее Л. р.), село Глазковка, 8-20.08.2007, В.П. Шохрин; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Л. р., село Сокольчи, 15.06.1979, А.В. Компанцев; 1 самец, 1 самка (ЗММУ), с той же этикеткой, 17.06.1979; 2 самки (ЗММУ), с той же этикеткой, 20.06.1979;

1 самец (ЗММУ; вскрыт мной), Сихотэ-Алинский заповедник, кедровая гарь, 6.08.1989, М. Громыко; 1 самка (ЗММУ), окрестности посёлка Терней, в опаде, 4.10.1982, А.В. Маталин; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Горнотаёжная станция (43°41'37" с.ш, 132°09'09" в.д.), в гнилом пне, покрытом грибами, 21.09.1956, Л. Ануфриев; 1 самец (ЗММУ; вскрыт мной), село Каменушка (43°37'23" с.ш, 132°13'50" в.д.) близ Уссурийска (далее К.), 13-15.06.1979, А.В. Михеичев, Н.Б. Никитский; 1 самец (ЗММУ; вскрыт мной), К., в дождевике, 19.05.1984 [личинка; имаго выведено 26.06.1984], Н.Б. Никитский; 1 самец (ЗММУ; вскрыт мной; Рис. 3), К., 12-13.06.1984, Н.Б. Никитский; 1 самец (ЗММУ; вскрыт мной), К., в грибе на клёне, 24.06.1984 [личинка; имаго выведено 19.07.1984], Н.Б. Никитский; 1 самец, 2 самки (ЗММУ; вскрыты мной), К., в дождевике, 5.05.1990, Н.Б. Никитский. Хабаровский край: 1 самец, 1 самка (ЗММУ), река Гур, из гриба, 30.08.1975, А.В. Компанцев; 1 самка (ЗММУ), Хабаровский район, село Бычиха, из гриба, 17.04.1976, А.В. Компанцев; 1 самец, 1 самка (ЗММУ; самец вскрыт мной), с той же этикеткой, 25.06.1976. Еврейская автономная область: 2 самца (ЗММУ; один вскрыт мной), Дичун ("130°45' Е") близ Радде, 8 и 15.08.1978, С.А. Курбатов. 1 самец (ЗММУ), "ДВ-П,14 под корой листв. пород." 19.09.1964.

Дополнительный материал. 1 самка со своим экзувием личинки последнего возраста (ЗММУ), Амурская область, Хинганский заповедник, Кундур-Хабар, из дождевика, 15.06.1975, А.В. Компанцев.

Описание. Голотип (Рис. 1). Самец. Общая длина, измеренная от передних углов переднеспинки до вершин надкрылий, 5.5 мм, максимальная ширина - 2.9 мм. Длина усика 2.9 мм. Длина переднеспинки, измеренная по средней линии, 1.5 мм, максимальная ширина - 2.0 мм. Длина надкрылий 4.1 мм. Длина эдеагуса 1.45 мм. Тёмно-бурый с несколько более светлыми, просвечивающими краями переднеспинки и надкрылий. Тело заметно выпуклое, с округлёнными боками, более или менее блестящее, сверху в очень коротких, рассеянных светлых волосках. Пунктировка головы, переднеспинки и надкрылий более или менее однородная, тонкая и ясная. Проплевры и стернит переднегруди совершенно без пунктировки, только

явственно шагренированные. Переднеспинка сравнительно слабо поперечная, с сильно выступающими задними углами. Надкрылья с шагренированными вершинами. Заднегрудь сравнительно короткая, блестящая, тонко пунктированная, без бугорков близ середины заднего края. Крылья значительно укороченные и узкие, непригодные для полёта. Передние голени заметно расширены у середины внутреннего края, на нижней поверхности с крупным, направленным вперёд зубцом. Передние вертлуги с плотной кисточкой коротких рыжих волосков. Брюшко с хорошо выраженными тонкой пунктировкой и шагренировкой. Задний край пигидия и последнего вентрита широко закруглённые. Эдеагус (Рис. 2) сильно склеротизованный, с крупным выступающим пластинчатым склеритом на вершине и довольно длинной, заметно вентрально изогнутой апикальной ветвью, самая вершина которой заострена.

Паратипы (Рис. 3). Длина тела самцов 4.0-5.6 мм, ширина 2.1-2.9 мм. Длина тела самок 4.3-5.8 мм, ширина 2.2-3.0 мм. Покровы более или менее просвечивающие, от чёрно-бурых до светло-красно-бурых (особенно у молодых имаго). Внешне самка отличается простыми, без зубца, передними голеньями и менее широко закруглённым задним краем пигидия и последнего вентрита.

Дифференциальный диагноз. От прочих видов рода описываемый хорошо отличается прежде всего строением эдеагуса с крупным выступающим пластинчатым склеритом на вершине (Рис. 2-7). Кроме того, от самцов морфологически и географически близкого, живущего северо-западнее, нелетающего и значительно более редкого в коллекциях *L. koltzei* Reitter, 1887, с которым чаще всего ранее смешивался, отличается отсутствием пары крошечных бугорков близ середины заднего края заднегруды. А от самцов нелетающего *L. castaneipennis* Gorham, 1874, помимо строения эдеагуса, отличается также строением передних голеней, которые значительно менее расширены близ середины внутреннего края.

Этимология. Вид назван в честь моих добрых ивановских друзей-энтомологов, Максима Эдуардовича Смирнова и Любовь Сергеевны Смирновой (Зайцевой), собравших часть типовой

серии и регулярно пополняющих коллекцию Зоологического музея МГУ редкими экземплярами жуков и других насекомых.

Распространение. Пока известен нам только с юга материковой части Дальнего Востока России: Приморье, юг Хабаровского края и Еврейской автономной области. Видимо, также крайний юго-восток Амурской области, откуда имеется одна самка, предположительно относящаяся к этому виду.

Итак, с территории Дальнего Востока России достоверно известны следующие виды *Lycoperdina*:

L. mandarinea Gerstaecker, 1858 (Приморский край);

L. dux Gorham, 1873 (Сахалинская область: о. Кунашир);

L. koltzei Reitter, 1887 (Амурская область; Хабаровский край);

L. smirnoviorum, **sp. n.** (?Амурская область; Хабаровский край; Еврейская автономная область; Приморский край).

L. castaneipennis ошибочно указан мной (Гусаков, 2009) для фауны России. Моё указание этого вида для Южного Приморья относится к *L. smirnoviorum*, **sp. n.**, для острова Кунашир - к *L. dux*. Указание японских авторов (Sogoh, Yoshitomi, 2017: 109) на обитание *L. castaneipennis* в России ("Russia"), видимо, тоже ошибка.

Благодарности. За всестороннюю и огромную помощь в работе над этой публикацией выражаю свою глубокую признательность дорогим коллегам: М.Э. Смирнову и Л.С. Смирновой (Иваново), К.В. Макарову и А.В. Компанцеву (Москва). Работа выполнена в рамках гостемы № АААА-А16-116021660077-3.

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Рис. 1. *Lycoperdina smirnoviorum*, **sp. n.**, самец, голотип, общий вид сверху.



Рис. 2-7. *Lycoperdina* spp., эдеагус, вид с вентральной стороны:
2 - *L. smirnoviorum*, **sp. n.**, голотип; 3 - он же, паратип (Приморский край, Каменушка); 4 - *L. castaneipennis* Gorham (по Sogoh, Yoshitomi, 2017); 5 - *L. koltzei* Reitter (Зейский заповедник); 6 - *L. dux* Gorham (о. Кунашир); 7 - *L. mandarinea* Gerstaecker (Приморский край, Лазо).

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A new subspecies of *Cortodera colchica* (Faldermann, 1836) from Lebanon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Key words: new subspecies, taxonomy, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae, *Cortodera*, Lebanon.

Abstract: *Cortodera colchica libanensis* Danilevsky, **ssp. n.** is described from Lebanon: Northern gov., Bcharre env., 4 km E Ariz, 34°14.645'N, 36°5.166' E, 2830 m and from Tannourine env., 2 km N Harissa, Tannourine Cedars Nat. Reserve, 34°12'28.75"N; 35°56'01"E, 1802 m and Barouk, Maasief el Mir, 1700-1950 m.

Introduction

Within the framework of a mutual agreement between the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik (USEK; Kaslik, Jounieh, Lebanon) and the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM; Budapest, Hungary) for exploring biodiversity, entomological trips were organised between 19-27 May, 2015, 16-29 of June, 2016 and 1-13 May, 2017 visiting Mount Lebanon. The first author identified a new subspecies of *Cortodera* while studying the Cerambycidae materials collected in these trips.

Cortodera colchica Reitter, 1890 was described from “Caucasus, Araxesthal”. The type locality of the species is situated (Danilevsky, 2014: 176) in Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan. The area of the nominative subspecies *C. c. colchica* is limited by Nakhichevan Republic and the nearest regions of Armenia (Sisian pass). It is characterized (several hundreds of specimens are known - MD) by equal number of males and females in the population, small

size of specimens, wide range of individual variability, but legs and abdomen in males are always black.

Now the species consists of 17 subspecies distributed from Caucasus to Near East (Danilevsky, 2017).

A new subspecies described below belongs to a very special group of taxa, which includes males with totally or partly red legs. Such character is very rare in *C. colchica*. Males with partly red legs are known in a single Caucasian subspecies (*C. c. bulungensis* Danilevsky, 2014 from North Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkaria) and in a single Turkish subspecies (*C. c. aksarayensis* Özdikmen & Özbek, 2012 - Aksaray, Konya, Antalya, Muş, Malatya, Içel, Sivas).

Abbreviations used in the text:

MD - collection of M.L. Danilevsky, Moscow, Russia

HNHM - Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary

PCAM - private collection of András Márkus, Gyula, Hungary

PCAK - private collection of Attila Kotán, Budapest, Hungary

PCKSZ - private collection of Kálmán Székely, Budapest, Hungary

PCNN - private collection of Nabil Nemer, Tannourine, Lebanon

Material and Methods

Cortodera colchica libanensis Danilevsky, ssp. n.

Figs. 1-14

Cortodera colchica colchica, Cocquempot et al., 2016: 95; Márkus & Németh, 2016: 27.

Type locality. Lebanon, Northern gov., Bcharre env., 4 km E Ariz, 34°14.645'N, 36°5.166'E, 2830 m.

Description. The new subspecies is very close to *C. c. aksarayensis* Özdikmen & Özbek, 2012, which was described as a species from Aksaray province, but then downgraded to a subspecies rank by Danilevsky (2015).

Body considerably tapering posteriorly in males or about parallelsided in females; head rather short; last palpal joints strongly dilated apically, axe-like (in females less dilated); temples strongly angulated; antennae always totally black (in *C. c. aksarayensis* antennal bases sometimes lightened), relatively short; in males

surpassing elytral middle, in females hardly reaching elytral middle; 3rd joint about as long as 4th and shorter than 1st, which is about as long as 5th (in *C. c. aksarayensis* 3rd and 4th joints relatively longer, 3rd joint nearly as long as 1st, 4th joint a little shorter); prothorax transverse, usually less narrowed anteriorly than in *C. c. aksarayensis*; in males and in females about 1.2 times shorter than basal width; pronotum convex, with shallow depression along middle, with distinct regular punctation denser than in *C. c. aksarayensis*; central smooth line very short and narrow, sometimes indistinct; erect pronotal pubescence distinctly shorter than in *C. c. aksarayensis*; elytra in males and in females about 2 times longer, than basal width; usually black, or sometimes in males brown, or brown with black triangle behind scutellum; never brown in females; covered by short semierect black setae; elytral punctation less dense than in *C. c. aksarayensis*; legs usually black, but sometimes (in males and in females) red with dark tarsi, or red with back femora apices and darkened apices of middle and hind tibiae; abdomen always black (often red in *C. c. aksarayensis*); in males pygidium, postpygidium and last abdominal sternit rounded or with very small emarginations; in females posterior margins of last abdominal sternit also rounded or with small emarginations; body length in males: 7.2-8.0 mm, width: 2.4-2.7 mm, body length in females: 8.0-9.0 mm, width: 2.6-2.9 mm.

In general *C. c. libanensis*, **ssp. n.** is darker than *C. c. aksarayensis*; pale forms of *C. c. aksarayensis* have much lighter elytra, red abdomen, pale elytral and pronotal pubescence (never in *C. c. libanensis*, **ssp. n.**).

Material. Holotype, male, Lebanon, Northern gov., Bcharre env., 4 km E Ariz, 34°14.645'N, 36°5.166'E, 2830 m, 24.VI.2016, leg. P. Nemes - HNHM; 242 paratypes with same label, but leg. M. Boustani, A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh, M. Rehayem & W. Yammine (227 males, 15 females): 6 males, 2 females - MD; 52 males, 3 females - HNHM; 151 males, 10 females - PCAK; 12 males - PCAM; 5 males - PCKSZ; 3 paratypes (2 males, 1 female): Lebanon, Tannourine, 30.IV.2016, leg. N. Nemer - PCNN; 1 paratype (male), Lebanon, Northern gov., Tannourine env., 2 km N Harissa, Tannourine Cedars Nat. Reserve, 34°12'28.75"N, 35°56'5.01"E, 1802 m, from *Centaurea*, 11.V.2017, leg. P. Nemes -

HNHM; 3 paratypes (1 male, 2 females), Barouk, Maasief el Mir, 1700-1950 m, 20.V.2006, T. Tichy leg. - PCAM.

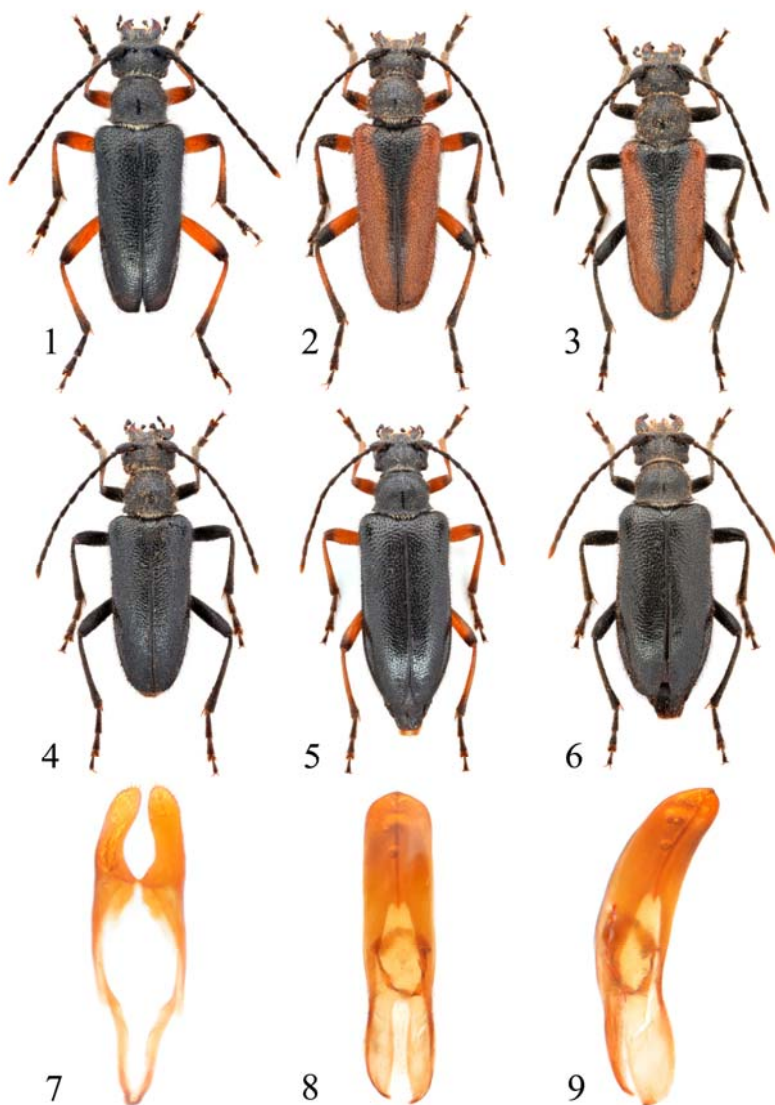
Distribution. Three populations from Lebanon are known: Northern gov., Bcharre env., 4 km E Ariz, 34°14.645'N, 36°5.166' E, 2830 m; Tannourine env., 2 km N Harissa, Tannourine Cedars Natural Reserve, 34°12'28.75"N, 35°56'5.01"E, 1802 m; Barouk, Maasief el Mir, 1700-1950 m

Biology. Imagoes are active in May and June. The beetles were observed on flowers of *Centaurea triumfettii* (det. C. Tawk).

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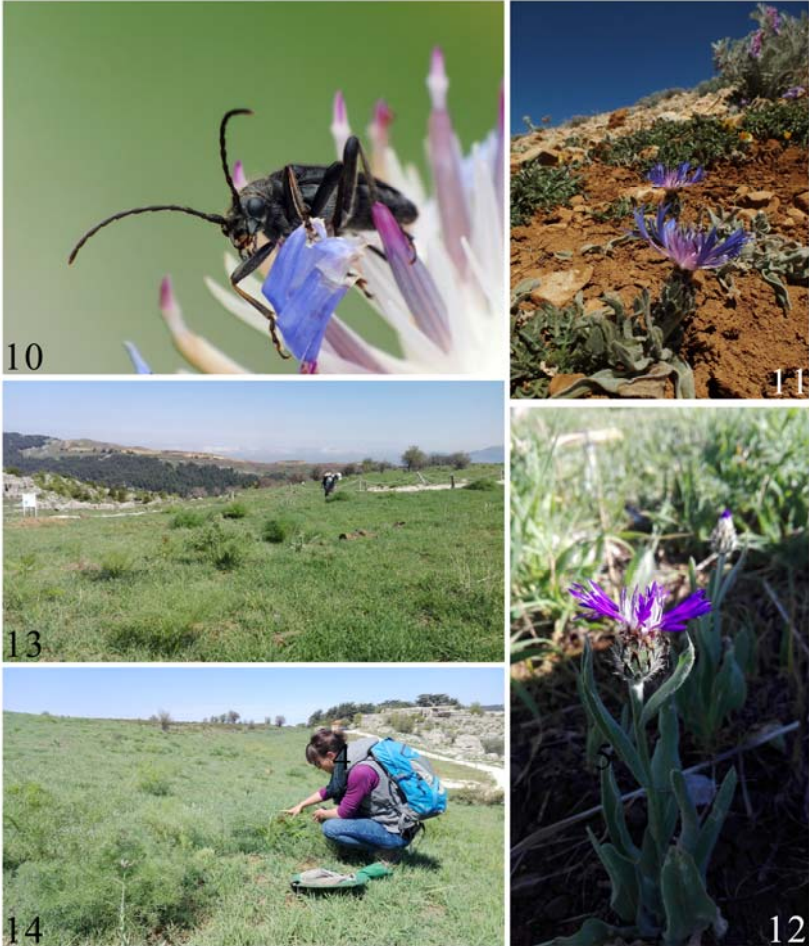


Figs 1-6. *Cortodera colchica libanensis* ssp. nov.:

1 - holotype, male; 2-4 - paratypes, males; 5-6 - paratypes, females.

Figs 7-9. Genitals of *Cortodera colchica libanensis* ssp. nov., holotype

7 - parameres, dorsal view; 8 - aedeagus, dorsal view; 9 - aedeagus, dorsolateral view.



Figs 10-14. *Cortodera colchica libanensis* ssp. nov.:

10 - living specimen; 11 - habitat at Bcharre, 4 km E Ariz, 2830 m, in June of 2016; 12 - *Centaurea triumphettii*, at Tannourine Nature Reserve, 1802 m, in May of 2017; 13-14: collecting site at Tannourine Nature Reserve, 1802 m, in May of 2017.

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***Oberea coreensis* Breuning, 1947, new rank
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Korea and Russia**

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Key words: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Oberea*, taxonomy, new rank, Korea, Russia.
Abstract: *Oberea atropunctata* m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 (unavailable name) was validated (ICZN, 1999, Art. 45.6.4.1.) by Gressitt (1951: 633), who published it as a subspecies name: *Oberea atropunctata coreensis* Breuning, 1947. The name is upgraded to species rank. The species is redescribed and recorded from Russian Far East (Ussuri Land) and South Korea (Gangwon-do).

A rather common Korean *Oberea* was overlooked and misidentified by several authors. First time it was wrongly recorded for Korea by Saito (1932) as *O. formosana* Pic, 1911, then by Cho (1946) and Lee (1982, 1987) as *O. fuscipennis* (Chevrolat, 1852); by Lee (1987) as *O. atropunctata* Pic, 1916. Two Russian specimens of the species (male and female from Primorsky Region) were also wrongly identified as *O. atropunctata* Pic, 1916 by Danilevsky (1993).

Now it is identified as *Oberea coreensis* Breuning, 1947, **new rank**.

Oberea atropunctata m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 (unavailable name) was described from South Korea. The name was validated (ICZN, 1999, Art. 45.6.4.1.) by Gressitt (1951: 633), who published it as a subspecies name: *Oberea atropunctata coreensis* Breuning, 1947.

***Oberea* (s. str.) *coreensis* Breuning, 1947, new rank**

Figs 1-10

- Oberea atopunctata* m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947: 58 (unavailable name) - "Corée méridionale".
- Oberea heloxantha* var. *formosana*, Saito, 1932: 443 (non Pic, 1911: 20) - "Hitherto unrecorded from Korea".
- Oberea fuscipennis*, Cho, 1946: 59 (non Chevrolat, 1852: 419); Cho, 1961: 121; Lee, 1982: 72, Pl. VIII-187; 1987: 208, Pl. 25-286.
- Oberea formosana*, Gressitt, 1951: 595 (non Pic, 1911:20), part, including Korea; Cho, 1961: 120; Lee, 1979: 83.
- Oberea atopunctata coreensis*, Gressitt, 1951: 633 - "Korea".
- Oberea atopunctata simplex*, Breuning, 1960: 52, part. (non Gressitt, 1942)
- Oberea atopunctata* var. *simplex*, Breuning, 1962: 169, part. (= *coreensis* Breun.) - "Chine septentrionale: Shanghai et Corée".
- Oberea atopunctata* m. *simplex*, Breuning, 1967: 819, part. (= *coreensis* Breun.).
- Oberea atopunctata*, Lee, 1987, 207 (non Pic, 1916: 17 - Yunnan); Danilevsky, 1993: 116 - "USSR, Primorie, Ussuriisk, Buianki".
- Oberea simplex*, Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 300, part. (non Gressitt, 1942: 91)
- Oberea* (s. str.) *fuscipennis fuscipennis*, Jang et al., 2015: 374 (non Chevrolat, 1852: 419) - whole Korea.
- Oberea* (s. str.) *atopunctata*, Hwang, 2015: 480 (non Pic, 1916: 17 - Yunnan).

Type locality. South Korea - after original description.

Description. Body strongly attenuated, very narrow; head orange, genae about 2 times shorter than ventral eye lobe; antennae black or dark brown, in males and in females hardly reaching elytral apices; 3rd antennal joint a little longer than 1st and about as long as 4th, which is shorter than 5th; prothorax always totally orange, cylindrical, about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly; slightly widened near middle; about 1.1 times shorter than basal width; pronotum convex, with small irregular dense punctation, with hardly visible short pale pubescence; elytra yellow with dark lateral areas and apices (humeral angle yellow), with yellow stripe anteriorly on epipleurae; more or less darkened posteriorly - grey-yellow; very narrow and narrowed at middle, about 5 times longer than basal width; with emarginated apices, internal angle obliterated, external angle attenuated in distinct spine; elytral punctation big and distinct,

arranged longitudinally in anterior two thirds of elytra, posteriorly - irregular; meso- and metathorax orange, metathorax could be slightly darkened medially; legs totally orange; abdomen in males orange with black 2nd and 3rd segments, 4th segment could be darkened at middle; in females abdomen orange with laterally darkened 3rd and 4th segments or about totally orange; in males pygidium shallowly emarginated, postpygidium truncated, last abdominal sternite with deep depression nearly reaching its anterior margin, emarginated apically; body length in males: 13.5-17.5 mm, width: 2.0-2.8 mm; body length in females: 15.0-18.0, width: 2.4-2.9 mm.

Materials. male, Russia, Far East: “Bujanki, 27-29.06.89, U.Roesileht” (collection of M.L. Danilevsky); 12 males, 5 females (collection of S.-H. Oh); 3 males, 3 females, Republic of Korea, Mt. Bokju-san, Hwacheon-gun [GW], 38.1577°N, 127.52697°E, 27.6.2014, S.-H. Oh leg.; 2 males, 1 female, Republic of Korea, Mt. Gwangdeok-san, Cheorwon-gun [GW], 38.163°N, 127.438°E, 28.6.2011, 13.6.2012, S.-H. Oh leg.; 1 male, Republic of Korea, Mt. Hae-san, Hwacheon-gun [GW], 38.18°N, 127.79°, 25.6.2013, S.-H. Oh leg.; 2 males, Republic of Korea, Mt. Myeongseong-san, Choerwon-gun [GW], 38.12036°N, 127.35685°E, 2 and 9.6.2012, S.-H. Oh leg.; 1 male, 1 female, Republic of Korea, Cheonmi-ri, Yangu-gun [GW], 38.23944°N, 127.88057°E, 4.6.2012, S.-H. Oh leg.; 1 male, Republic of Korea, Daema-ri, Cheorwon-gun [GW], 38.2488°N, 127.1643°E, 9.7.2010, S.-H. Oh leg.; 1 male, Republic of Korea, Mt. Eungbok-san, Hongcheon-gun [GW], 37.87°N, 128.42°E, 30.6.2013, S.-H. Oh leg.

Distribution. Only one locality is known in Russia in the south of Primorsky Region: Buyanki environs (about 44°10'9"N, 132°52'41"E) in about 80 km north-eastwards Ussuriysk. Photos of a male and a female of *Oberea* (s. str.) *coreensis* Breuning, 1947, **new rank** (as “*Oberea* (s. str.) *fuscipennis fuscipennis* Chevrolat, 1852”) were published by Jang et al. (2015: 374) together with a description (in Korean) and an areal map covered the whole territory of Korean Peninsula. The species must be also distributed in North China.

Biology. Imagoes are active in June-July. The food-plant of the species must be *Celastrus orbiculatus* Thunb. The specimens were observed flying around that plant after 4 pm to sunset, and are most active during fluorescence of the plant. They take a rest and copulate

on the leaves.

Note. Lin (2015: 246) published photos of holotype-male of *Oberea simplex* Gressitt, 1942 described from Anhwei, East China. That very close species has less narrow body, with smaller elytral punctation less arranged longitudinally.

Oberea fuscipennis (Chevrolat, 1852) described from “Schangai” has totally pale elytra and totally pale abdomen. Photo of the holotype of *Isosceles fuscipennis* Chevrolat, 1852: was published by Li et al. (2016: 362). Photo of the holotype of *Oberea rosi* Gressitt, 1940 [= *Oberea fuscipennis* (Chevrolat, 1852)] from Hainan Is. was published by Lin (2015: 245).

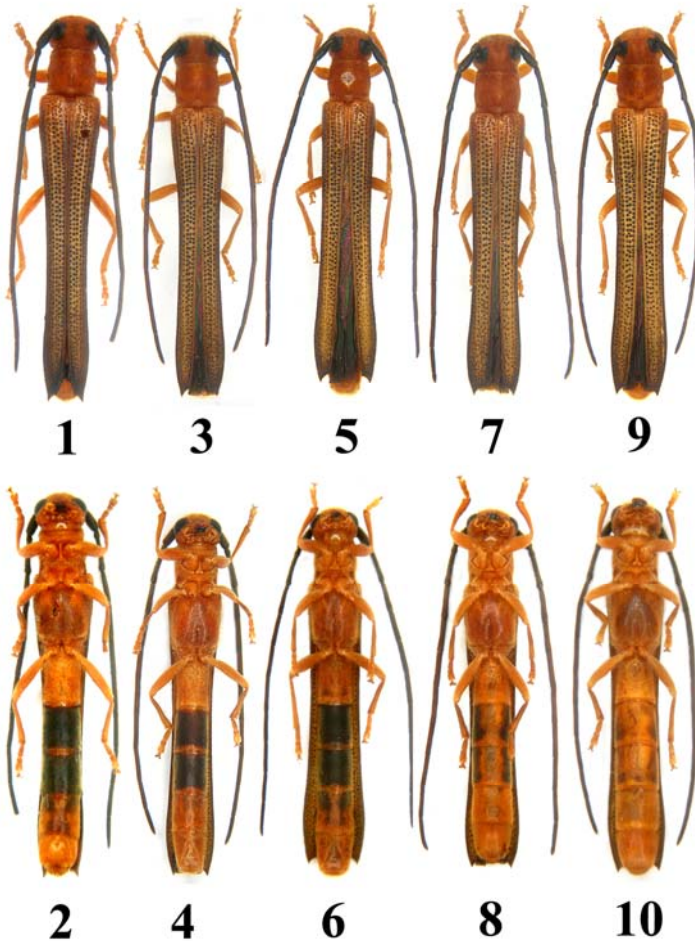
Oberea atropunctata Pic, 1916 described from Yunnan has black humeral elytral angle and partly black legs. Photo of the holotype was published by Li et al. (2017: 127).

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Figs 1-10. *Oberea* (s. str.) *coreensis* Breuning, 1947, new rank:

1 - male (dorsal view), Russia, Far East: "Bujanki, 27-29.06.89, U.Roesileht"; 2 - same (ventral view); 3 - male (dorsal view), Republic of Korea, Mt. Myeongseong-san, Choerwon-gun [GW], 38.12036°N, 127.35685°E, 2.6.2012, S.-H. Oh leg.; 4 - same (ventral view); 5 - male (dorsal view), Republic of Korea, Mt. Hae-san, Hwacheon-gun [GW], 38.18°N, 127.79°E, 25.6.2013, S.-H. Oh leg.; 6 - same (ventral view); 7 - female (dorsal view), Republic of Korea, Mt. Gwangdeok-san, Cheorwon-gun [GW], 38.163°N, 127.438°E, 28.6.2011, S.-H. Oh leg.; 8 - same (ventral view); 9 - female (dorsal view), Republic of Korea, Cheonmi-ri, Yanngu-gun [GW], 38.23944°N, 127.88057°E, 4.6.2012, S.-H. Oh leg.; 10 - same (ventral view).

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***Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1889)
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae):
descriptions of females and two new subspecies**

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Key words: new subspecies, taxonomy, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, *Pogonarthron* (s. str.), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan.

Abstract: *Pogonarthron tschitscherini brunescens* **ssp. n.** (Tash-Kumyr environs) and *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.** (Nayman water reserve) are described from Kyrgyzstan; ecology information included. Females of *P. t. tschitscherini* and *P. t. brunescens* **ssp. n.** are described - the first known females of *Pogonarthron* (s. str.). The distinguishing characters of females of *Pogonarthron* (*Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961) and *Miniprionus* Danilevsky, 1999 are discussed.

Several big series of *Pogonarthron tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1889) were collected in July 2017 in Kyrgyzstan by A.M. Shapovalov in three different geographically distant populations. Each population is peculiar morphologically and must be accepted as a subspecies described below. Females, which were unknown before, were collected in two subspecies.

Abbreviations of collections:

ZIN - collection of Zoological Institute (Saint Petersburg)
BPI - collection of Institute for Biology and Pedology of National
Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyz Republic (Bishkek).
AS - collection of A. Shapovalov (Saint Petersburg)
AZ - collection of A. Zubov (Moscow)
MD - collection of M. Danilevsky (Moscow)
SM - collection of S. Murzin (Moscow)

***Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1889)**

- Polyarthron tschitscherini* Semenov, 1889: 225 - "Turkestan: Osch?"; Heyden, 1893: 178; Pic, 1898: 34; 1905: 300.
- Polyarthron (Pogonarthron) tschitscherini*, Semenov, 1900: 250, 253, 254, 258 - "prov. Ferganensi (Osch)"; 1903: 203-204; Pic, 1900: 3; Pic, 1901g: 8.
- Prionus tschitscherini*, Lameere, 1912: 220; 1919: 135; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 188; Fuchs, 1956: 76; 1957: 290; Ovtchinnikov, 1996: 160.
- Prionus (Pogonarthron) tschitscherini*, Lameere, 1913: 75; Winkler, 1929: 1138; Ovchinnikov, 2007: 261.
- Prionus tshitsherini*, Semenov, 1935: 240, 243, 244 (unjustified emendation); Plavilstshikov, 1936: 90, 489; Lobanov et al., 1981: 794.
- Prionus (Polyarthron) tshitsherini*, Heyrovsky, 1939: 27.
- Pogonarthron tschitscherini*, Danilevsky, 1999: 189; Danilevsky, 2004: 9, 10; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 93.
- Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini*, Danilevsky & Komiya, 2014: 267; Danilevsky, 2014: 61, 452, Tab. 4 (12-13).

Type locality. Kyrgyzstan, Osh environs - according to the original description.

Description. Males. Body and elytra from dark-brown, nearly black to pale-orange; male antennae shorter than body, with 20-26 joints; 3rd joint elongated, about 1.5 times longer than 1st, with short apical process, which can look as a short lamella or totally absent; apical process of 4th antennal joint can be very short, shorter than the joint, or longer, or as an acute angle or totally absent; other antennal joints (but apical one) with more or less long lamellae, middle joints with the longest lamellae; two apical joints are often fused and so apical joint becomes bilobed; prothorax with a single small lateral spine, which can be rather distinct, or in form of small tubercle, or totally obliterated; pronotum can be shining with scattered punctation or dull, densely punctated with conjugated dots, covered by long, more or less dense setae, which are usually totally lost in older specimens; anterior and posterior pronotal angles usually rounded, but sometimes distinct, anterior angles can be acute; elytra with more or less distinct costae, with more or less rough punctation in between, sometimes rugose; internal apical elytral angles rounded; body length: 13.5-22.3 mm, width: 5.2-8.4 mm.

Females. Mandibles rather short, usually without acute apices, with obliterated internal dents (right mandible without tooth); labial palpi a little shorter than mandibles, maxillary palpi a little longer than mandibles; apical palpal joints elongated, more or less parallelsided or distinctly dilated apically; eyes small, much narrower than temples, strongly distant dorsally and ventrally; antennae with 19-23 joints; 3rd joint elongated, cylindrical, about as long a 1st or a little shorter; 4th joint is usually also cylindrical or slightly widened apically, but much shorter than 3rd; 5th joint usually similar to 4th, can be about as long as wide or slightly longer, very rare strongly widened apically; other joints (but apical one) with short triangular processes; prothorax strongly transverse, from to 1.8 to 2.2 times wider than long, usually about as wide anteriorly, as posteriorly or posteriorly a little wider, with rounded anterior and posterior angles, small lateral spines distinct and acute, or in form of short triangular tubercles, or totally obliterated; pronotum convex, glabrous, shining, with small irregular punctation; anterior intercoxal process narrow, curved, widened and rounded apically; scutellum strongly transverse, widely rounded posteriorly; elytra very short, rounded apically, never cover abdomen, usually not touching behind scutellum, but sometimes shortly contact; each elytron about 1.5 times longer than wide, or about as long as wide (inside each population); vestigial wings of about same size as elytra; 1st tarsal joint about as long as 5th and longer than 2nd and 3rd combined; 1st-3rd joints with long acute lobes; middle intercoxal process rather wide, emarginated posteriorly; posterior coxae strongly moved apart, the distance in between about equal to the width of each coxa; 7th abdomen tergite rounded, 7th abdomen sternite shallowly emarginated; body length: 14-35 mm, width: 7-11.5 mm.

Pogonarthron (Pseudomonocladum) minutum (Pic, 1905) is another species of the genus with known female (Danilevsky & Komiya, 2014). A single described female of *P. minutum* has very similar antennae, but with 18 joints only. Besides 5th antennal joint with a distinct apical process, though rather short. Elytra are rather long covering anterior half of abdomen and conjugating along about anterior third.

Very similar females (Drumont & Murzin, 2003) of *Miniprionus pavlovskii* (Semenov, 1935) have about same structure

of small strongly distant elytra as in *Pogonarthron* (s. str.), but antennae are rather short with 15 joints, hardly reaching (or not reaching) posterior pronotal margin, 3rd joint very short, transverse; 4th joint with acute process; right mandible with distinct tooth.

Distribution. Foothills of Chatkal, Fergana and Alay ridges around Fergana valley of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The species consists of 3 subspecies: *Pogonarthron tschitscherini tschitscherini*, *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.** and *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.** The detail distributional data are recorded for each subspecies in its description.

Ecology. The species inhabits savanoid steppe areas in foothills. The biotopes could be totally lacking trees and bushes, or often with numerous *Pistacea* trees. Each subspecies is characterized with certain hours of male activity. Males of the nominative subspecies are mostly active at the end of the daylight in about 18.00-19.00; several specimens were observed later after sunset in the twilight. Most of males of *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.** are active during the twilight, but males *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.** are active in the total darkness. The period of female activity coincides with male activity.

Females spend about whole life inside the soil in their holes. Pupal chambers are situated in about 10-15 cm deep. Each pupal cell is connected with earth surface with a gallery made by larva ending by oval opening. Female ready for copulation leaves the soil through this opening and attracts males by rotate her ovipositor. Female hides herself inside her hole immediately after copulation. Males are able to penetrate inside female holes and copulate there, so females are not obliged to leave the soil. Oviposition takes place inside pupal cell. After oviposition some females die inside their holes, others leave the soil and can be observed outside. Larvae were found in the soil moving among the graminoid roots.

Probably the dark body colour and relatively short antennal lamellae in males of *P. t. tschitscherini* and *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.** are connected with daylight activity. Males of *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.** are active in the darkness and have pale body and longer antennal lamellae. Very close *Pogonarthron petrovi* Danilevsky, 2004, distributed more southwards in south-west Tadzhikistan looks to be more specialized with better developed processes of 3rd-4th antennal joints, bigger eyes and always pale orange-yellow body.

***Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1889)**

Figs 1-8, 17, 20-21

Polyarthron tschitscherini Semenov, 1889: 225 - "Turkestan: Osch?"

Type locality. Kyrgyzstan, Osh environs - according to the original description.

Description. Relatively small subspecies; the smallest males and females of the species are known in this taxon; body and elytra dark-brown nearly black; only 5 males and one female from near Ozgur are lighter (brown), similar to the next subspecies, or sometimes apical $\frac{3}{4}$ of elytra can be lightened; male elytral costae usually strongly exposed; elytra in females usually a little lighter, brownish; male antennae long (20-25 joints, usually 22), sometimes nearly reaching elytral apices; antennal lamellae relatively shorter, than in other subspecies; outer angle of 3rd antennal joint usually acutely attenuated or rounded; apical process of 4th antennal joint usually very short, shorter than the joint (but sometimes longer), often as an acute angle or totally absent; female antennae consist of 19-22 joints (usually 20); lateral thoracic spines in males usually very short, look like small tubercles or totally obliterated; elytral sculpture usually rough, often rugose; body length in males: 13.5-20.5 mm, width: 5.2-8 mm; body length in females: 14-35 mm, width: 7-10.5 mm. The longest female (because of strongly exposed abdomen) is in fact smaller (and narrower), than the biggest females of the next subspecies.

Materials. Holotype, male with goldish ring and 3 labels: 1) [pink] "Osch."; 2) "*Polyarthron* / *Tschitscherini* / m. ♂. typus, AS. II. 89."; 3) "*Polyarthron* / *Tschitscherini* / ♂. Typ. IV.98 m. / A. Semenov det." - ZIN; 94 males, 54 females, Kyrgyzstan, Osh Region, S env. of Osh, Ozgur village env., 40°25'N, 72°53'E, 1232 m, 9-10.07.2017, A. Shapovalov leg. - AS, MD, ZIN; 3 males from same locality, 6.7.2017, A. Shapovalov leg. - AS; 1 male, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahal-Abad env., 1240 m, 5.7.2011, S. Ilnicky leg. - MD; 1 male, Khazret-Ayub, 27-28.VI.907, Gorsky [?Khazret-Ayub-Paygambar near Dzhahal-Abad] - ZIN; 1 male, "Dogous-Tai[,] Chaîne d'Alexandre[,] Rikbel 20.VII.1901" [wrong label] - ZIN; 1 male, Turkestan, Alexandrovsky Ridge, Dogut-Tau 20.VII. 1901 [wrong label] - ZIN.

Besides a photo of a male (Kyrgyzstan, Osh Region, 25 km SW Osh, Papan water reserve (about 40°20'N, 72°59'E), 1000 m, 26-27.6.2008, A. Sochivko leg.) was received from A. Kozlov.

Distribution. Kyrgyzstan, foothills at the east part of Fergana valley from central foothills of Fergana Ridge (Dzhalal-Abad environs) to the north-east part of Alay Ridge (Kara-Buura river valley, environs of Osh-city and Papan water reserve). Specimens with labels “Dogous-Tai” and “Dogut-Tau” are typical *P. tschitscherini*, so the attribution of these localities to Kyrgyzsky (= Alexandrovsky) ridge was definitely wrong.

Ecology. The main flight activity was observed in warm evenings (27-28° C) between 18.00 and 19.00 before sunset and finished after dark came, though the nights were also rather warm (25° C); only 4-5 males were attracted by light in the night, so the absence of nocturnal activity is typical for the taxon. Larvae were found in the soil moving among the graminoid roots. Huge flocks of rosy starlings (*Sturnus roseus*) were hunting for the beetles.

***Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini brunnescens* ssp. n.**

Figs 9-14, 18, 22

Type locality. Kyrgyzstan, Dzhalal-Abad Region., 11 km WNW Tash-Kumyr, 41°23'N, 72°06'E, 1033 m.

Description. Relatively small subspecies, but most of specimens are a little bigger, than in the nominative subspecies; body and elytra from dark-brown to yellow-brown, considerably lighter than in the nominative subspecies; male elytral costae usually strongly exposed; elytra in females of about same color, or a little lighter, or a little darker than in males; male antennae a little shorter (20-26 joints, usually 22); antennal lamellae relatively longer, than in the nominative subspecies; apical process of 3rd antennal joint can be in form of short lamella or as an acute tooth, very rare totally absent; lamella of 4th antennal joint usually a little longer than the joint or about equal to its length; female antennae consist of 18-23 joints (usually 20); lateral thoracic spines present or absent; elytral sculpture in males smoother than in the nominative subspecies with more or less rough punctation but usually not rugose; body length in

males: 16.0-20.5 mm, width: 6.3-8.0 mm; body length in females: 15-26 mm, width: 8-11.5 mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahalal-Abad Region., 11 km WNW Tash-Kumyr, 41°23'N, 72°06'E, 1033 m, 17-19.07.2017, A. Shapovalov leg. - ZIN; paratypes: 62 males, 42 females with same label (but a part of specimens was collected by A. Matveev) - AS, MD, ZIN; 4 males, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahalal-Abad Region, about 5 km W Tash-Kumyr, Balapan-Say, 41°20'N, 72°07'E, 779 m, 5.07.2017, A. Shapovalov leg. - AS; 2 males, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahalal-Abad Region, Tash-Kumyr (about 41°20'N, 72°14'E), 700 m, 12.7.1991 and 26.7.1991, M. Danilevsky leg. - MD; 1 male, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahalal-Abad Region, Tash-Kumyr, 700m, 18.7.1997, A.Klimenko leg. - MD; 1 male, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahalal-Abad Region, Shamaldy-Say env. (about 41°12'N, 72°12'E) southwards Tash-Kumyr, 520m, 22.6.2009 - SM; 1 male, Kyrgyzstan, Dzhahalal-Abad Region, 24 km WSW Tash-Kumyr (35 km SE Kerben), 41°16'44"N, 71°56'21"E, 700 m, 17.06.2013, N.I. Rubin leg. - AZ.

Distribution. Kyrgyzstan, foothills at the north part of Fergana valley: south-east foothills of Chatkal Ridge and marginal west of Fergana Ridge - the area westwards and southwards Tash-Kymur (including its nearest environs). Rather probably the taxon is distributed in the nearest areas of Uzbekistan. A locality known in 24 km WSW Tash-Kumyr is situated in 2.5 km from the state borderline.

Ecology. The flight was observed after the sunset during twilight (24-25°C). Only a few specimens (about 10) were attracted in the dark by light as the nights were rather fresh. Larvae were discovered among graminoid roots in the steppe biotope with Gramineae domination.

Pogonarthron (s. str.) tschitscherini pallidus ssp. n.

Figs 15-16, 19, 23

Type locality. Kyrgyzstan, Osh Region, north environs of Nayman water reserve, 4 km N Sarykandy, 40°21'N, 72°21'E, 1241 m.

Description. Only males available; relatively big subspecies; body and elytra orange-yellow; male antennae shorter than in other subspecies (20-25 joints, usually 22-24), but antennal lamellae are

the longest; apical process of 3rd antennal joint can be in form of short lamella or as an acute tooth, very rare about totally absent; lamella of 4th antennal joint usually very long, much longer than the joint (sometimes in about 3 times), very rare about equal to its length; lateral thoracic spines can be rather long, rarely absent; anterior thoracic angles often acute; pronotum with more or less scattered punctation, rarely conjugated; elytra more or less smooth, with small punctation, never rugose; male elytral costae usually feebly exposed; body length in males: 13.8-22.3 mm, width: 6.1-9.2 mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Kyrgyzstan, Osh Region, north env. of Nayman water reserve, 4 km N Sarykandy, 40°21'N, 72°21'E, 1241 m, 7-8.07.2017, A.Shapovalov leg. - ZIN; paratypes: 178 males with same label (but a part of specimens was collected by A. Matveev) - AS, MD, ZIN; 1 male, Kyrgyzstan, Batken Reg., Kyzyl-Kiya env. (about 40°15'N, 72°8'E) - BPI.

Distribution. Foothills at the south part of Fergana valley in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; north foothills of Alay Ridge near Nayman water reserve and Kyzyl-Kiya (Osh and Batken regions of Kyrgyzstan respectively). The taxon must penetrate to Uzbekistan as Kyrgyzstan localities are situated very close to the state borderline. Semenov's (1903) record to the "N. Margelan" looks adequate.

Ecology. Most of specimens were collected by light in warm (25-26°C) nights during 1-1.5 hours; later the temperature was getting low; many specimens were discovered after the flight activity hiding under the stones, pieces of soil and so on in the night, as well as in the daytime.

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2



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4



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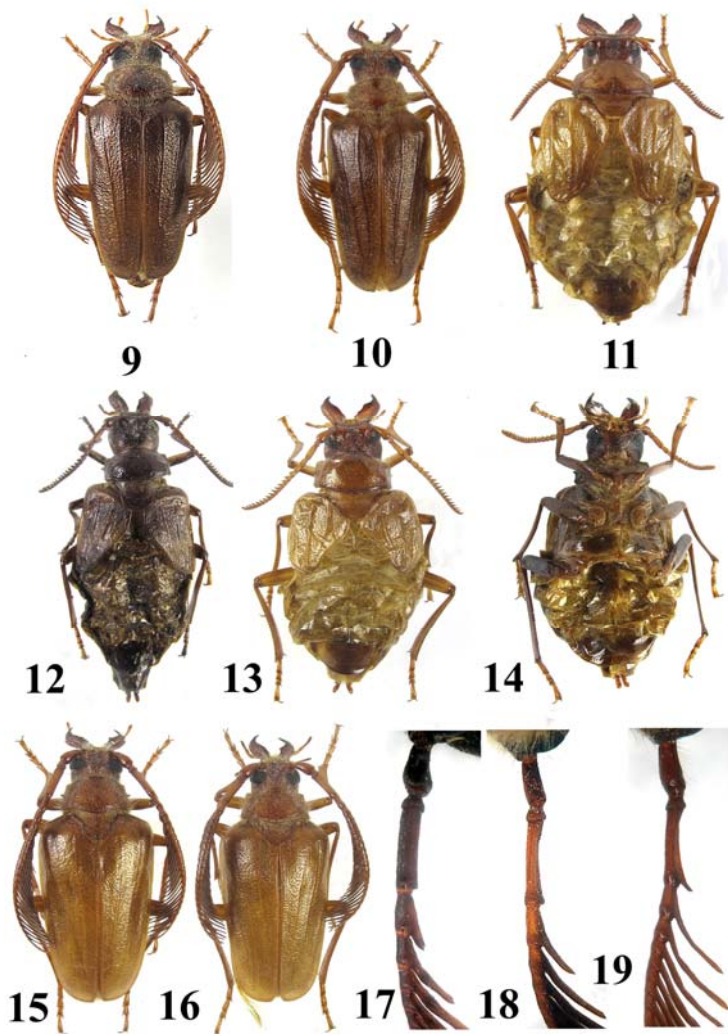
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8

Figs 1-8. *Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini tschitscherini*:

1- male, holotype; 2 - holotype labels; 3-4 - males, Ozgur environs southwards Osh; 5-7 - females, same locality, dorsal view; 8 - female, same locality, ventral view.



Figs 9-19. 9 - *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.**, holotype; 10 - *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.**, male, paratype, 11km WNW Tash-Kumyr; 11-13 - *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.**, females, paratypes from same locality, dorsal view; 14 - *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.**, female, paratype from same locality, ventral view; 15 - *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.**, holotype; 16 - *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.**, male, paratype, north bank of Nayman water reserve; 17 - usual structure of antennal base of *P. (s. str.) t. tschitscherini*; 18 - same of *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.**; 19 - same, *P. t. pallidus* **ssp. n.**



21



23



20



22

Figs 20-23. 20 - *Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *tschitscherini tschitscherini*, female; 21 - locality of *P. t. tschitscherini*, Ozgur environs; 22 - locality of *P. t. brunnescens ssp. n.*, 11km WNW Tash-Kumyr; 23 - locality of *P. t. pallidus ssp. n.*, north bank of Nayman water reserve.

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**Заметки по фауне жуков-карапузиков
(Coleoptera, Histeridae) Армении.
À propos к новому изданию Каталога жесткокрылых
Палеартики**

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, карапузики (Histeridae), Армения, фауна, новые указания.

Key words: Coleoptera, mimic beetles (Histeridae), Armenia, fauna, new records.

Резюме: На основе изучения коллекций, хранящихся в Армении, представлены данные по жукам-карапузикам (Coleoptera, Histeridae) страны, не учтенным в изданиях нового Каталога жесткокрылых Палеарктики. Список включает 41 вид, из них 9 впервые приводятся для Закавказья и 12 - для фауны Армении; прочие 20 видов не были указаны для страны вследствие не точной интерпретации ранее опубликованных данных.

Abstract: On the basis of study of collections deposited in Armenia data on species of the mimic beetles (Coleoptera, Histeridae) known from the country but not listed in the editions of the new Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera are presented. The list includes 9 species new for Transcaucasia and 12 species new for the fauna of Armenia. Another 20 species were omitted due to not enough accurate interpretation of published data.

[Kalashian M.Yu.^{1,2}, Fahradyan S.G.³ Notes on the fauna of mimic beetles (Coleoptera, Histeridae) of Armenia. *À propos* to the new edition of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera]

Введение

Публикация КATALOGA жесткокрылых Палеарктики (Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera) стала важной вехой в развитии колеоптерологии. Завершенное первое издание (2003-2013) охватило все группы отряда. Начата публикация второго издания. В изданиях обобщены сведения по современной систематике, синонимике, распространению жуков обширного региона, что позволяет специалистам и любителям ориентироваться в колоссальном материале по этому крупнейшему таксону животного мира. Однако имеются досадные упущения, в частности, в данных по распространению отдельных видов.

Сказанное относится, в числе прочих, к крупному и интересному семейству жуков-карапузиков (Histeridae). В первом издании КATALOGA (Mazur, 2004) для Армении приведено 44 вида, во втором (Lackner et al., 2015) - 68. Однако уже беглое ознакомление со списками КATALOGA и сравнение их с нашими материалами показало, что существенная часть видов, известных нам из Армении, в КATALOGA для нашей страны не указана. Такое положение дел сложилось частично вследствие того, что для ряда видов, представленных в коллекциях, соответствующие указания никогда не публиковались, однако в существенной степени лакуны, как будет видно из дальнейшего изложения, вероятно, связаны с недостаточным знакомством с русскоязычной литературой или с недостаточно полным пониманием имеющихся здесь указаний. В первую очередь это относится к фундаментальной работе О.Л. Крыжановского и А.Н. Рейхардта (1976) и к не точной интерпретации данных этой работы. Так, указание «весь Кавказ», очевидно, включает также все республики Закавказья, однако в КATALOGA эти страны зачастую либо вовсе не упомянуты, либо указаны лишь некоторые из них. Авторы КATALOGA не учитывают также ряд работ С.М. Яблокова-Хнзоряна (1957; 1961; 1964), в которых автор приводит для Армении (и, частично, Нахичевани) многочисленные виды карапузиков. В связи с изложенным мы сочли полезным привести сведения обо всех видах карапузиков, указание для которых в КATALOGA отсутствуют, на основе изучения коллекций, хранящихся в Ереване.

Материал и методика

Материалом для настоящей работы послужили сборы из ряда коллекций, хранящихся в Ереване, в том числе коллекции Института зоологии Научного центра зоологии и гидроэкологии НАН РА (далее IZAY), коллекции С.М. Яблокова-Хнзоряна (хранится у М.Ю. Калашяна, далее - ИКСУ in МКСУ) и собственно коллекции М.Ю. Калашяна, включающая многолетние собственные сборы первого соавтора (далее - МКСУ).

Данные этикеток даны в оригинальном написании, в случае необходимости в квадратных скобках представлены пояснения, включая современное административно-территориальные подразделения, измененные географические названия и т.п. Поскольку материал происходит почти исключительно из Армении, то указание на страну не приводится, если оно отсутствует на оригинальной этикетке. Весь материал из коллекции С.М. Яблокова-Хнзоряна собран им самим, поэтому фамилия сборщика на его этикетках не проставлена. Кроме того, его этикетки содержат аббревиатуру «АССР» - «Армянская ССР», эта аббревиатура далее не цитируется.

Материал расположен согласно второму изданию Каталога Палеарктических жесткокрылых (Lackner et al., 2015, далее - «Каталог»). Также согласно Каталогу приведены сведения об общем распространении видов, с некоторыми комментариями согласно О.Л. Крыжановскому и А.Н. Рейхардту (1976) (далее год издания для этой работы не приводится).

Часть материала из МКСУ определена А. Соколовым (г. Москва, Россия), которому авторы рады выразить свою искреннюю признательность.

Список видов

Подсемейство Abraeinae Macleay, 1819

1. *Chaetabraeus (s.str.) globulus (Creutzer, 1799)*

Материал. Севан, [Котайкская обл.] Цахкадзор, 13-14.08.1951; [Лорийская обл.] Алаверди, Ахтала, 6.6.1949 (IKCY in MKCY); Армения, Арагацотнская обл., Цахкаовит, 17.7.1992 (MKCY).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, Средняя Азия кроме Туркменистана, юг Азиатской России до Дальнего Востока, Афганистан. Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид для «Кавказа», без более подробных указаний, в Каталоге к Кавказу можно отнести только ссылку на «Юг Европейской России». Для Армении достоверно указывается впервые.

2. *Acritus (s. str.) nigricornis (Hoffman, 1803)*

Материал. Сев. Армения, [Лорийская обл.] NW от Айрума, Баграташен, 10.06.1981, С. Курбатов; Армения, [Сюникская обл.] Кафан [Капан], Н. Анд, 9.10.1987, Салук (MKCY).

Распространение. Известен из всех зоогеографических областей, в Палеарктике распространен по всей Европе, в Северной Африке, Израиле, Турции; на восток и юго-восток доходит до Казахстана, Таджикистана, Западной Сибири. Крыжановский и Рейхардт приводят вид для «всего Кавказа», однако в Каталоге вид указан только для Грузии.

3. *Plegaderus caesus (Herbst, 1791)*

Материал. [Тавушская обл.] Иджеван, Киранц, 17.05.1951; [Лорийская обл.] Кировакан, Шагали, 2.6.1949 (IKCY in MKCY); Арм. ССР, Веди-Хосров[ский заповедник], 01.11.1986, Калашян (MKCY).

Распространение. Европа от Бельгии, Финляндии, Швеции, стран Балтии до стран Средиземноморья, Украины, юга Европейской России; Турция, Иран. Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид для «горных районов Кавказа от Новороссийска до Талыша», в Каталоге вид отмечен только для Грузии и Азербайджана, а непосредственное указание Яблокова-Хнзоряна (1957) для Армении попросту проигнорировано.

4. ***Teretrius (s.str.) fabricii* Mazur, 1972**

Материал. Ереван, Ботсад, 14.06.1951 (ИКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа кроме крайнего севера, Марокко, Израиль, Сирия, Казахстан, Узбекистан, Монголия. Крыжановский и Рейхардт в распространении вида (как *T. picipes* (Fabricius, 1792)) отмечают его «местами на Кавказе», в Каталоге из Закавказских стран отмечена только Грузия. Прямое указание (тоже как *T. picipes*) Яблокова-Хнзоряна (1957) для Армении проигнорировано, как и для предыдущего вида. Добавим, что в Каталоге пропущены также указания Крыжановского и Рейхардта на Восточную Сибирь и Приморье.

5. ***Carcinops pumilio* (Erichson, 1834)**

Материал. Армения, [Котайкская обл] Абовян-Гарни, 7.7.1993; Armenia, Ararat prov., ~2 km N Surenavan, 12-13.07.2007 (light), Kalashian leg. (МКСУ):

Распространение. Вид известен со всех континентов, в Европе (куда он, по мнению Крыжановского и Рейхардта, видимо, завезен) распространен почти везде, кроме крайнего Севера, в Палеарктике известен также из Северной Африки, с Дальнего Востока России, из Кореи, Северного Китая, Узбекистана и Японии. Крыжановским и Рейхардтом приведен для «ряда районов Кавказа» без более точных указаний, в Каталоге из стран Закавказья указана только Грузия. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

6. ***Paromalus flavicornis* (Herbst, 1791)**

Материал. [Тавушская обл.] Иджеван, Тала [Гетаовит], 23.5.51 (ИКСУ in МКСУ)

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, кроме крайнего севера, Алжир, Марокко, Турция, Иран, Афганистан. Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид для «лесных районов Кавказа»; хотя под этим понятием, очевидно, подразумеваются и леса Армении, в Каталоге жук указан только для Грузии и Азербайджана. Не учтено также прямое указание Яблокова-Хнзоряна (1957) для Армении.

7. *Paromalus parallelepipedus* (Herbst, 1791)

Материал. Armenia, Lori prov., Teghut mine, 930 m, 41.0915° N 44.9506° E, 20.03.2015, Kalashian leg. (МКСҮ).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, юг Сибири, СВ Китай. Как и в случае с предыдущим видом, Крыжановским и Рейхардтом указан для «горных лесов Кавказа», однако в каталоге из стран Закавказья указана только Грузия.

8. *Platylomalus complanatus* (Panzer, 1797)

Материал. Armenia, prov. Lori, pr. Achala, 31.8.1925 (IZAY).

Kaukasus, [Azerbaijan] Jewlakh [Yevlakh], Maljushenco, 2.12.1901.

Распространение. Европа от Франции, Норвегии, Финляндии, на восток до Волги, Алжир, Иран, Сирия. Крыжановский и Рейхардт приводят вид для «всего Кавказа», однако в Каталоге из стран Закавказья отмечена только Грузия. В наших материалах имеются жуки из Армении и Азербайджана.

Подсемейство Histerinae Gyllenhal, 1808

9. *Spatochus coyei* (Marseul, 1864)

Материал. [Вайоцдзорская обл.] Микоян [Ехегнадзор], [река] Арпа, 20.07.1950 (IKСҮ in МКСҮ); [Арагатская обл.] Веди-пески [заказник “Гораванские пески”], 20.06.1990 и 20.07.1990, Калашян; Armenia, [Lori prov.], Spitak dstr., Saral, with *Tapinoma erraticum*, Arakelyan leg. (МКСҮ).

Распространение. Грузия, Азербайджан, Кипр, Израиль, Сирия, Иран, Ирак. Для Армении отмечается впервые.

10. *Hister turanus* (Solsky, 1976)

Материал. Kaukasus, [Тавушская обл.] Dilijan, Maljushenco; [Kotayk prov.] Arzni, 2.6.1949, A. Avetyan; [Сюникская обл.] Герюси [Горис], 15.6.1931, Bekosipov (IZAY).

Распространение. Азиатская часть Казахстана, Таджикистан, Узбекистан и Афганистан. Для Закавказья отмечается впервые.

11. *Hister semenovi* (Reichardt, 1924)

Материал. [Вайоцдзорская обл.] Азизбеков [Вайк], 2.6.78, М.

Калашян (МКСҮ).

Распространение. Иран, Казахстан, Киргизия, Туркменистан, Узбекистан. Для Закавказья отмечается впервые.

12. ***Hister lugubris* (Truqui, 1852)**

Материал. Ереван [Котайкская обл.] Гарни, 10.4.52 (ИКСҮ in МКСҮ).

Распространение. Южная Европа, включая юг Европейской части России, Кипр, Турция, Иран; Крыжановский и Рейхардт приводят вид для Португалии и Восточного Закавказья, однако в Каталоге ни Португалия, ни страны Закавказья не упоминаются. Для Армении отмечается впервые.

13. ***Hister quadrinotatus* Scriba, 1790**

Материал. Armenia pr. Leninakan [Gyumri], 25.V.1930, Н. Nasonyan; Arm., circ. Lac. Gokca [lake Sevan], pr. Sordja [Shorzha], 15.5.30, Schelkovnikov; [Kotayk prov.], Garni, Goxt [Goght], 2.4.1954, М. Ter-Minasyan (IZAY); [Котайкская обл.] Ереван, Джрвеж, 18.4.48 (ИКСҮ in МКСҮ); Ереван, Советашен [Нубарашен], 24.4.83 и 13.4.84; Арм.ССР, [Вайоцзоская обл.] Егекнадзор, Гладзор 30.4.1978; Armenia, Kotayk prov., env. Hrazdan, 10.5.2003 (МКСҮ).

Распространение. Номинативный подвид указан почти для всей Европы, кроме крайнего севера, для Казахстана и Туркменистана, Крыжановским и Рейхардтом указан для «Кавказа» без более точных данных, в Каталоге приведена только Грузия, подвид *H. q. subalutaceus* Reitter, 1913 известен из Афганистана, Ирана, Туркменистана, Турции. Наш материал относится к номинативному подвиду. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

14. ***Hister illigeri* Duftschmidt, 1805**

Материал. Arm. [Tavush prov.] prop. Idjevan, 29.7.1928; Caucasus, [Tavush prov.] Idjevan, Maljushenco; Armenia [Tavush prov.] Dilijan, 14.7.1928 (М.М.); Armenia. [Shirak prov.] Amassia, 25.7.1934, Ismailov; Arm., Circ. Lac. Gokca [lake Sevan], Pr. Sordja [Shorzha], 20.6.28, Schelkovnikov (IZAY); Ереван, Советашен [Нубарашен], 24.4.1949; Севан, [Котайкская обл.] Цахкадзор,

11.5.49 (IKCY in MKCY); Арм.ССР [Вайоцзорская обл.] Ехегнадзор, Вернашен, 30.4.78; Ереван, Советашен [Нубарашен], 27.4.86; Арм., Kotayk prov., env. Geghadir, 10.05.1997 (MKCY).

Распространение. Номинативный подвид распространен в Европе, кроме севера, в Турции, Иране, Афганистане и Средней Азии, подвид *H. i. reductus* J. Müller, 1960 известен из Туниса, Израиля, Иордании, Сирии и Ирака. Крыжановский и Рейхардт приводят номинативный подвид (как *H. uncinatus uncinatus* Illiger, 1807) для «Кавказа», в Каталоге из стран Закавказья приведен только Азербайджан. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

15. *Hister sepulchralis* (Erichson, 1834)

Материал. [Вайоцзорская обл.] Ateni, 8.6.1956, Хнзорян (IZAY); Ереван, [Котайкская обл.] Джрвеж, АССР, 11.4.46, 17.5.49 и 15.4.50 (IKCY in MKCY).

Распространение. Центральная и Юго-Восточная Европа, Турция, Иордания, Ливан, Сирия, Иран. Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид для Восточного Закавказья; вид приведен также для Армении и Нахичевани Яблоковым-Хнзоряном (1961), однако в Каталоге страны Закавказья не упоминаются.

16. *Hister funestus* (Erichson, 1834)

Материал. Арм.ССР [Арагатская обл.] Веди, Хосров[ский заповедник], 24.4.1998 (MKCY).

Распространение. Европа кроме крайнего севера, юг Сибири, Северный Китай, Киргизия, Казахстан. Крыжановский и Рейхардт отмечают вид для «гор Кавказа», в Каталоге жук указан для Грузии и Азербайджана. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

17. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) striola* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819)

Материал. Armenia, Aragatsots prov., env. Aparan, 22.05.2002 (MKCY).

Распространение Видовой ареал простирается от крайнего

запада Европы до Дальнего Востока России, Японии, Китая и Кореи, номинативный подвид занимает север европейской части ареала и его азиатскую часть, *M. s. succicola* Thomson, 1862 распространен в Европе, кроме севера, сюда же относится наш материал. Для Закавказья отмечается впервые.

18. *Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens* (Herbst, 1792)

Материал. [Арагацотнская обл.] Апаран, Озеро, 31.5.49; [Лорийская обл.] Кировакан [Ванадзор], 10.5.50 (IKCY in MKCY); Armenia, [Shirak prov.] Ashotsk, 17.6.1992; Armenia, Shirak prov., 1 km. N. Ashotsk, 10.07.2008; Armenia, Geharkunik prov., 4 km. E Lchashen, 02-28.07.05; [Ширакская обл.] Ленинакан [Гюмри], 10.7.1973 (MKCY).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, Сирия, Казахстан, Узбекистан, Сибирь, Дальний Восток России, Корея. Крыжановским и Рейхардтом указан для «Кавказа», в Каталоге из стран Закавказья приведена только Грузия. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

19. *Margarinotus (Stenister) obscurus* (Kugelann, 1792)

Материал. [Sirak prov.] Gukasyan [Ashotsk], 26.5.1967, Avetisyan; [Shirak prov.] Artik, Avetisyan, 15.5.1967; [Вайоцдзорская обл.] Martiros, Яз-Хорт, 2500 м, 4.7.1935 (IZAY); Ереван, [Котайкская обл., окр. С. Гохт, монастырь] Гехард 1.5.50; [Сюникская обл.] Сисиан, 21.6.50; Севан, [Котайкская обл.] Цахкадзор, АССР, 10.5.49; Ереван, [Котайкская обл.], Джрвеж, 11.5.52 (IKCY in MKCY); Armenia, Ararat reg., 3 km. N Lusashogh, 14.05.01; Armenia, Ararat prov., “Goravan sands” sanctuary, 15.04.2007; [Kotayk prov.] Garni, 3.5.1979, Kalashyan; [Котайкская обл., окр. С. Гохт, монастырь] Гехард, 2.5.1983; [Котайкская обл.] Раздан, Такаярлу [Артаваз], 15.6.1979 (MKCY).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, Марокко, Турция, Израиль, Иран, Казахстан, Средняя Азия, северо-восток Китая. Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид (как *M. stercorarius* (Hoffmann, 1803) для «всего Кавказа»; вид под этим же названием приведен также для Армении и Нахичевани Яблоковым-Хнзоряном (1961), однако в Каталоге из стран

Закавказья упомянута только Грузия.

20. *Atholus duodecimstriatus* (Schränk, 1781)

Материал. Caucasus, [Tavush prov.] Dilijan, Maljushenco (IZAY); Ереван, [Котайкская обл., окр. С. Гохт, монастырь] Гехард, 19.6.49 (IKCY); Арм.ССР, [Лорийская обл.] Степанаван, с. Гергер, 15.7.74; Armenia, [Ararat prov.] Vedi, «Goravan sands» sanctuary, 17.8.1993 (MKCY).

Распространение. Видовой ареал простирается от запада Европы и Средиземноморья до Индии, Дальнего Востока России, Китая, Японии, Кореи. Номинативный подвид преобладает на юге и западе ареала, *A. d. quatuordecimstriatus* (Gyllenhal, 1808) - на севере и востоке. (Hister). Номинативный подвид Крыжановским и Рейхардтом отмечен для «Кавказа», Яблоков-Хнзорян (1961) приводит вид (как *Hister duodecimstriatus*) для Армении, однако в Каталоге вид указан только из Грузии.

21. *Atholus corvinus* (Germar, 1817)

Материал. [Лорийская обл.] Кировакан [Ванадзор], Шагалы, 1.6.49 (IKCY in MKCY); [Котайкская обл.] Гарни, 3.5.1979, Калашян (MKCY).

Iran, Mazandaran prov., env. Sari, Pahnchcola vill., 26.05.2007, Н. Barimani leg. (IZAY).

Распространение. Европа кроме крайнего севера, Алжир, Израиль, Турция, Сирия, Туркменистан, Узбекистан. Крыжановским и Рейхардтом указан для «Кавказа», Яблоковым-Хнзоряном (1961) - из Армении, однако в Каталоге из стран Закавказья упомянута только Грузия. В наших материалах имеется также материал из Ирана; вид указан отсюда Крыжановским, что также пропущено в Каталоге.

22. *Eudiplister peyroni* (Marseul, 1857)

Материал. Ереван, [Арагатская обл.] Веди, 12.6.53 и 4.5.53 (IKCY in MKCY); Ереван, Советашен [Нубарашен], 27.4.1986; Армения, [Арагатская обл.], Веди, 23.6.1993 (MKCY).

Распространение. Юг Европейской России, Казахстан, Средняя Азия, Турция, Сирия, Израиль, Иран, Афганистан. Крыжановский и Рейхардт приводят вид для Восточного

Закавказья; вид (как *Hister peyroni*) упомянут также для Армении и Нахичевани Яблоковым-Хнзоряном (1961), однако в Каталоге страны Закавказья не упоминаются.

23. *Platysoma* (s. str.) *deplanatum* (Gyllenhal, 1808)

Материал. Armenia, prov. Lori, 23.7.1932 (IZAY); Арм.ССР, [Сюникская обл.] Кафан [Капан], Цав, 22.4.1981, Калашян (МКСУ).

Распространение. Центральная и Северная Европа, Сибирь, Дальний Восток России, Монголия, Северный Китай, Корея, Япония. Для Закавказья отмечается впервые.

24. *Platysoma* (*Cylister*) *angustatum* (Hoffmann, 1803)

Материал. [Kotayk prov.], Garni, 26.IV.1901, Maljushenko (IZAY).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, Сибирь, Дальний Восток России. Для Закавказья отмечается впервые.

25. *Platysoma* (*Cylister*) *elongatum* (Thunberg, 1787)

Материал. [Тавушская обл.] Иджеван, Лес., уч. 57, 20.9.50 (IKCY in MKCY).

Kaukasus, [Azerbaijan] Jewlakh [Yevlakh], Maljushenco, 2.12.1901 (IZAY).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, Турция, Казахстан, Сибирь, север Китая, Монголия (номинативный подвид, *P. elongatum aubei* Marseul, 1861 распространен в Северной Африке). Для Закавказья приводится впервые, здесь, согласно нашим материалам, встречается в Армении и Азербайджане.

26. *Eurosomides* *minor* (Rossi, 1790)

Материал. [Лорийская обл.] Сомхетия, Шагали, 2.6.49 (IKCY in MKCY).

Распространение. Европа, юг Сибири до Дальнего Востока России, Корея. Согласно Крыжановскому и Рейхардту, «обычен в лесных районах Кавказа»; Яблоковым-Хнзоряном (1957) указан для Армении, однако в Каталоге страны Закавказья не упомянуты вовсе. (В обеих последних работах вид приведен как *Platysoma frontale* (Paykull, 1798))

Подсемейство Saprinae Blanchard, 1845

27. *Gnathoncus nidorum* Stockmann, 1957

Материал. Armenia, [Ararat prov.] Vedi, “Goravan sands” sanctuary, 16.8.1993 (МКСҮ).

Распространение. Европа, Казахстан, Западная Сибирь, Китай (Ганьсу). Для Закавказья отмечается впервые.

28. *Gnathoncus nannetensis* (Marseul, 1868)

Материал. Ереван, [Арагатская обл.] Хосров[ский заповедник], 9.6.54 (ИКСҮ in МКСҮ); Armenia, Syunik prov., 10-15 km NE Noravan, ...06.2004 (*Microtus arvalis*) (МКСҮ).

Распространение. Большая часть Европы, Тунис, Турция, Иран, Казахстан, Киргизия, Туркменистан, Монголия, Дальний Восток России, Япония, Китай (Квантун). Крыжановский и Рейхардт отмечают вид для Армении и Азербайджана, Яблоков-Хнзорян (1957) - для Армении, однако эти указания в Каталоге проигнорированы.

29. *Chalcionellus decemstriatus decemstriatus* (Rossi, 1792)

Материал. Ереван, [Котайкская обл.] Джрвеж, 18.4.48; Ереван, Советашен [Нубарашен], 10.5.74; Ереван, Канакер, 20.5.49 (ИКСҮ); Armenia, S slope of Aragats Mt., env. Antarut, 26-29.06.1996, Kalashian leg.; Armenia, Kotayk prov., env. Geghadir, 10.05.1997, Yeranyan leg.; Армения, [Сюникская обл.] Сисиан, Сарнакунк, 3.6.1993, Калашян; Armenia, Kotayk prov., env. Garni, 17.04.2001, Kalashian leg.; Armenia, Ararat prov., Goravan sands, 01.05.1997, Kalashian leg.; Armenia, [Ararat prov.] Khosrov reserve, Central area, ~ 1500m, 03.06.2004, Kalashian leg.

Распространение. Номинативный подвид распространен почти по всей Европе, кроме севера, в Средней Азии, Иране, Ираке, Сирии, Турции, в Западной Сибири, Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид для «всего Кавказа», у Яблокова-Хнзоряна приведен для Армении и Нахичевани, однако в Каталоге из стран Закавказья указаны только Азербайджан и Грузия. Подвид *Ch. d. tingitanus* Reichardt, 1932 занимает крайне юго-западную часть ареала (юг Франции, СЗ Африка).

30. *Hypocaccus (Nessus) tigris* (Marseul, 1862)

Материал. Ереван, [Армавирская обл.] Зейва [Тароник], 27.5.50 (ІКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Номинативный подвид известен из Северной Африки, юга Европейской России, Ирана, Ирака, Казахстана, Монголии, Турции, Туркменистана и Узбекистана. Подвид *H. t. araxis* Reichardt, 1932 описан из долины Аракса, предположительно, из Нахичевани, в Каталоге указан из Азербайджана и Ирана. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

31. *Hypocaccus (Nessus) oxytropis* (Reichardt, 1932)

Материал. Ереван, Советашен [Нубарашен], 4.4.52; Ереван, [Котайкская обл.], Джрвеж, 26.4.52 (ІКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Туркменистан (описан из Ашхабада). Впервые отмечается в Закавказье.

32. *Hypocaccus (Nessus) rubripes* (Erichson, 1834)

Материал. Ереван, [Армавирская обл.], [озеро] Айгерлич, 27.5.50 (ІКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Европа, кроме севера, Северная Африка, Сирия, Турция, Иран, Саудовская Аравия, Афганистан, Казахстан, Средняя Азия, Монголия; известен также из Эфиопской и Индо-Малайской областей. Крыжановским и Рейхардтом приведен для «Кавказа» (без более точных указаний), в Каталоге из стран Закавказья упомянуты Грузия и Азербайджан. Для Армении с достоверностью приводится впервые.

33. *Hypocaccus (s.str.) rugifrons* (Paykull, 1798)

Материал. [Гегаркуникская обл.] Мартуни, Севан, 14.7.50; [Гегаркуникская обл.] Севан, Шоржа, 12.6.49 (ІКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, Северная Африка, Турция, Иран, Казахстан, Туркменистан, Западная Сибирь, Дальний Восток России, из стран Закавказья в Каталоге и у Крыжановского и Рейхардта упомянут только Азербайджан. Для Армении приводится впервые.

34. *Saprinus (s. str.) lateralis* Motschulsky, 1849

Материал. Armenia, [Kotayk prov.], Hrazdan dstr., env. Takyarlu [Artavaz], 07.07.1977, Kalashian leg. (МКСУ).

Распространение. Распространен в Средней Азии, Казахстане, Турции, Иране, Афганистане, в Каталоге указан для Грузии. Для Армении приводится впервые.

35. *Saprinus (s. str.) semistriatus* (Scriba, 1790)

Материал. [Сюникская обл.] Мегри, Вартанидзор, 3.6.1975 (ИКСУ in МКСУ); Ереван, в муравейнике, 16.4.1972 (МКСУ).

Распространение. Европа, Египет, Марокко, Турция, Израиль, Иран, Афганистан, юг Сибири до Дальнего Востока России, северо-восток Китая, из стран Закавказья Крыжановский и Рейхардт и Каталог упоминают только Грузию, не учитывая указание Яблокова-Хнзоряна (1964) для Армении.

36. *Saprinus (s. str.) subnitescens* Bickhardt, 1909

Материал. Ереван, [Котайкская обл.] [окр. с. Гохт, у монастыря] Гехард, 19.6.49 и 8.6.52; Ереван, Норк, 20.6.50 (ИКСУ in МКСУ); Armenia, [Kotayk prov.], Hrazdan dstr., env. Hrazdan city, 20.06.1977, Kalashian leg.; Ереван, 10.6.1982; [Котайкская обл.], Раздан, Такярлу [Артаваз], 29.4.1983 (МКСУ).

Распространение. Южная и Центральная Европа, Средиземноморье, Иран, Ирак, Афганистан, Казахстан, Средняя Азия, Кавказ, в Каталоге указан для Грузии и Азербайджана. Указан для Армении С.М. Яблоковым-Хнзоряном (1964), что не учтено авторами Каталога.

37. *Saprinus (s. str.) sternifossa* Müller, 1937

Материал. Armenia, Kotayk prov., S Garni, Azat riv. valley, 04.05.2001, Yeranyan leg. (МКСУ).

Распространение. Казахстан (Азиатская часть), Туркменистан, Узбекистан, Пакистан, Иран и Китай (Синьцзян). Крыжановский и Рейхардт приводят вид также для Киргизии. Для Закавказья приводится впервые.

38. *Saprinus (s. str.) lautus* Erichson, 1839

Материал. [Вайоцзорская обл.] Микоян [Ехегнадзор],

Джермук, 22.7.49 (ИКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Центральная и Южная Европа, Турция, Узбекистан, Киргизия, Казахстан, Юго-Западная Сибирь, Дальний Восток России. Крыжановский и Рейхардт указывают вид для «Кавказа с Закавказьем», в Каталоге страны Закавказья не упомянуты.

39. ***Saprinus (s. str.) algericus (Paykull, 1811)***

Материал. [Тавушская обл.] Узунтала [Каян], ботсад, 12.6.49; Ереван, ботсад, 21.5.50; [Сюникская обл.] Сисиан, Уз, нора хомяка, 21.6.1950 (ИКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Распространен в странах Средиземноморья, на восток доходит до Крыма, Азербайджана, Ирана, Туркменистана. Крыжановский и Рейхардт отмечают вид также для Восточного Предкавказья, что проигнорировано в Каталоге. Яблоков-Хнзорян (1964) указывает вид из Армении, это указание было пропущено как Крыжановским и Рейхардтом, так и авторами Каталога.

40. ***Saprinus (s. str.) cribellatus Marseul, 1862***

Материал. Ереван, [Армавирская обл.], [озеро] Айгерлич, 27.5.50 (ИКСУ in МКСУ).

Распространение. Согласно Каталогу, вид встречается в ряде стран ЮВ Европы до юга Европейской части России, в Казахстане, Туркменистане и в Турции. При этом для Украины приводится только Крым, хотя Крыжановский и Рейхардт прямо указывают «на север до Полтавской области». Более того, в этой работе в сведениях о распространении вид приведен для «Кавказа до южных границ [СССР]», однако в Каталоге ни одна из Закавказских стран не упомянута.

41. ***Saprinus (s. str.) virescens (Paykull, 1798)***

Материал. Armenia, Lori prov., E env. Vanadzor, 23.05.2001, Kalashian leg. (МКСУ).

Распространение. Почти вся Европа, кроме севера, Казахстан, Туркменистан, Турция, Сибирь до Приморья. Для Закавказья приводится впервые.

Таким образом, по сравнению с Каталогом список карапузиков Армении дополняется 41 видом. Из них 9 впервые указываются для Закавказья и 12 - для Армении.

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**A new subspecies of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense*
Ganglbauer, 1884 from Iran (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Dorcadionini, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new subspecies, Iran, Azerbaijan.

Abstract: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense sabalanum* **ssp. n.** is described from North Iran, Ardebil province, SE slope of Sabalan Mt.

A big series of *Dorcadion talyschense*, collected by S. Murzin in North Iran was recognized as a new subspecies and described below. So, the species consists now of 2 subspecies.

Several abbreviations are used in the text:

MD - collection of M. Danilevsky (Moscow, Russia)

ML - collection of M. Lazarev (Moscow, Russia)

NHMW - collection of Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria)

SM - collection of S. Murzin (Moscow, Russia)

ZMM - collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense talyschense Ganglbauer, 1884

Figs 1-8; Map 1

Dorcadion (s. str.) *plasoni* var. *talyschense* Ganglbauer, 1884: 491 - “bei Rasano im Gebiete des caspischen Meeres”.

Dorcadion talyschense var. *posticeinterruptum* Pic, 1900: 12 - “Caucase”.

Dorcadion talyschense ab. *posticeinterruptum*, Aurivillius, 1922: 30 - “Transkaukasien”; Winkler, 1929: 1194 - “Ca.”.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *talyschense*, Aurivillius, 1922: 30 - “Lenkoran, Talysch-Gebirge”; Winkler, 1929: 1194 - “Lenk.”; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 193 - Transcaucasie.

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) talyschense Plavilstshikov, 1958: 234, part. (unjustified emendation) - Azerbaijan: Talysh part of Mugan; North-

West of Iran: Iranian Talysh, Gilan, north-east and east of Iranian Azerbaijan; Lobanov et al., 1982: 263; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 327, 332, part. - south-east Azerbaijan, common in Diabar depression, North Iran.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) talyschense, Breuning, 1958: 31, part. - "Talysh, Perse"; 1962: 477, part. - "vom Ufer des Kaspischen Meeres: Rasano", "Persien: Mts. Elburs, von Zendjan nach Ardebil", "Talysh".

Dorcadion talyschense, Danilevsky, 1986: 68 (endangered species).

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense, Danilevsky et al., 2005: 137 (endophallus); Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009: 3, part. - "Azerbajdzhan, mountain steppe of Talysh ridge - Zuvand area; Iran: Azerbajdzhan - Iranian part of Talysh ridge, Mt. Sabalan and Nur Lake; Nir environs; 26 km westwards Nir"; Danilevsky, 2010: 254.

Dorcadion talyschense, Holzschuh, 2007: 249.

Type locality. Azerbaijan, Talysh, Zuvand, Rasano (now ruins in about 5 km westwards from Gasmalyan, 38°40'12"N, 48°18'46"E).

Diagnosis. The nominative subspecies is characterised by moderately rough pronotal punctation, usually without rugae; most of dots are usually not conjugated; humeral carinae less exposed with less rough sculpture; dorsal elytral furrows less pronounced; body light pubescens always white, never yellowish; body length in males: 12.7-16.6 mm, width: 4.5-6.5 mm; body length in females: 15.0-19.3 mm, width: 6.5-7.8 mm.

Materials. Lectotype (figs 1-2), present desination, with three labels:

- 1) "*Dorcadion / talyschense /* Ganglb. Süant. / Caspi-Meer.";
 - 2) "TYPUS"; 3) "LECTOTYPUS / *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *plasoni* var. / *TALYSCHENSE* / Ganglbauer, 1884 / M.Lazarev des., 2017 - NHMW;
- 1 male with two labels: 1) "Talysh", 2) "*D. / talyschense /* Gglb. / det. N. Plavilstshikov" - ZMM; 1 male with three labels: 1) "Talyshgeb. / Transcaucas / Leder, Reitter", 2) "type 200", 3) "*D. / talyschense /* Gglb. / det. N. Plavilstshikov"- ZMM; 1 male with two labels: 1) "Talyshgeb. / Transcaucas / Leder, Reitter", 2) "*D. / talyschense /* Gglb. / det. N. Plavilstshikov" - ZMM; 1 females with three labels: 1) a. "Caucas. Talysh.", b. "Reitter", 2) "*D. talyschense* Gglb. / ab. *posticeinter* - / *ruptum* Pic / det. N. Plavilstshikov", 3) "*Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / talyschense /*

TALYSCHENSE / Ganglbauer, 1884 / M.Lazarev det., 2017” - ZMM; 1 female with two labels: 1) “Talysh”, 2) “*D. talyshense* Gglb. / m. ♀ *ardebiense* / Pic / det. N. Plavilstshikov” - ZMM; 1 male with three labels: 1) “typus”, 2) “cont. / Persiae / Step. Mugan.” 3) “*D. talyshense* / Gglb / ab. *praeligatum* / m / N. Plavilstshikov det. / 1939” - ZMM; 1 male, Azerbaijan, Gasmalyan, 30.5.1974, V.Murzin - SM; 7 males, 13 females, Az.SSR, Gasmalyan, 31.5. 1979, 2.6.1979, 8.4.1980, 18.4.1980, 20.5.1980, 22.5.1980 M.Danilevsky leg. - MD, ML, SM; 3 males, Azerbaijan, Zuvand, Gili-Dara, 10.5.1971, V.Murzin - SM; 1 male, Azerbaidzhan, Talysh Mts., Gili-Dara, 20.5.1986, V.Zimberov - MD; 60 males, Azerbaidzhan, Talysh, Zuvand, 21.4-9.5.1988, A.Chuvilin - MD, ML; 1 male, Talysh mts, Zuvand, 1200 m, 15.5.1989 - SM; 2 females, Talysh, Yardymly, 1700 m, 13.5.2014 - MD.

Distribution. South-East Azerbaijan, Talysh Mountains; known localities are: Rasano (now ruins in about 5 km westwards from Gasmalyan, about 38°40'12"N, 48°18'46"E), Gasmalyan environs (about 38°40'22"N, 48°22'15"E), Gili-Dara (about 38°42'4"N, 48°18'43"E, 5 km NW Gasmalyan); Yardymly environs (about 38°54'30"N, 48°14'32"E); Iranian part of Talysh Mountains.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense sabalanum* ssp. n.**

Figs 9-19, Map 1

Dorcadion talyschense var. *morgani* Pic, 1905: 301 - “plateau persan occidental” (unavailable name - two names proposed for one population); Aurivillius, 1922: 30 - “Persien“; Winkler, 1929: 1194 - “Pers.”.

Dorcadion talyschense var. *ardebiense* Pic, 1905: 301 - plateau persan occidental” (unavailable name - two names proposed for one population).

Dorcadion talyschense ab. *ardebiense*, Aurivillius, 1922: 30 - “Persien“; Winkler, 1929: 1194 - “Pers.”.

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) talyschense Plavilstshikov, 1958: 234, part. (unjustified emendation) - Azerbaijan: Talysh part of Mugan; “North-West of Iran: Iranian Talysh, Gilan, north-east and east of Iranian Azerbaijan”; Lobanov et al., 1982: 263; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 327, 332, part. - south-east Azerbaijan, common in Diabar depression, North Iran.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) talyschense, Breuning, 1958: 31, part. -

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“Talysh, Perse”; 1962: 477, part. - “vom Ufer des Kaspischen Meeres: Rasano”, “Persien: Mts. Elburs, von Zendjan nach Ardebil“, “Talysh“.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyshense, Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009b: 3 - “Azerbajdzhan, mountain steppe of Talysh ridge - Zuvand area; Iran: Azerbajdzhan - Iranian part of Talysh ridge, Mt. Sabalan and Nur Lake; Nir environs; 26 km westwards Nir”.

Type locality. Iran, Ardebil province, SE slope of Sabalan Mt., 11.5 km W Sarein, 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E, 2081 m.

Diagnosis. Pronotal punctation very rough, usually strongly rugose with conjugated dots; humeral carinae strongly exposed usually with very rough sculpture, granulated; dorsal elytral furrows better pronounced; body light pubescens sometimes yellowish; body length in males: 12.3-16.8 mm, width: 4.8-6.4 mm; body length in females: 13.9-20.7 mm, width: 6.0-8.0 mm.

The diagnostic characters of the new subspecies were adequately described by Pic (1905) for his var. *ardebiense* and var. *morgani*.

Materials. Holotype (figs 9-10), male with two labels: 1) “Iran / Ardebil prov. 23.04.2001 / SE slope of Sabalan Mt. / 11.5 km W Sarein 2081 m / 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E / S.Murzin leg.”, 2) “HOLOTYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / talyshense / SABALANUM* ssp. n. / M.Lazarev det., 2017” - ML; 132 paratypes; 122 males, 18 females, from same locality - MD, ML, SM, ZMM; 1 male with three labels: 1) “Ardebil / lac. Sali, 3.IV.1912”, 2) “*D. talyshense* Ggbl. / ab. *morgani* Pic / det. N. Plavilstshikov”, 3) “PARATYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / talyshense / SABALANUM* ssp. n. / M.Lazarev det., 2017” - ZMM.

Distribution. North-western Iran: south-east slope of Sabalan Mt., 11.5 km W Sarein, 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E, 2081 m; Nir environs (about 38°2'N, 48°E), 1750 m (Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009b); Nur lake (about 38°N, 48°33'E), 2500 m (Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009b).

Remark. *Pedestredorcadion talyshense* m. *latevittipenne* Breuning, 1974: 133 was described on the base of a single male (identified by Breuning as a female) from “Lac de Nur”. The specimen was published as a holotype of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nurense* Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009a.

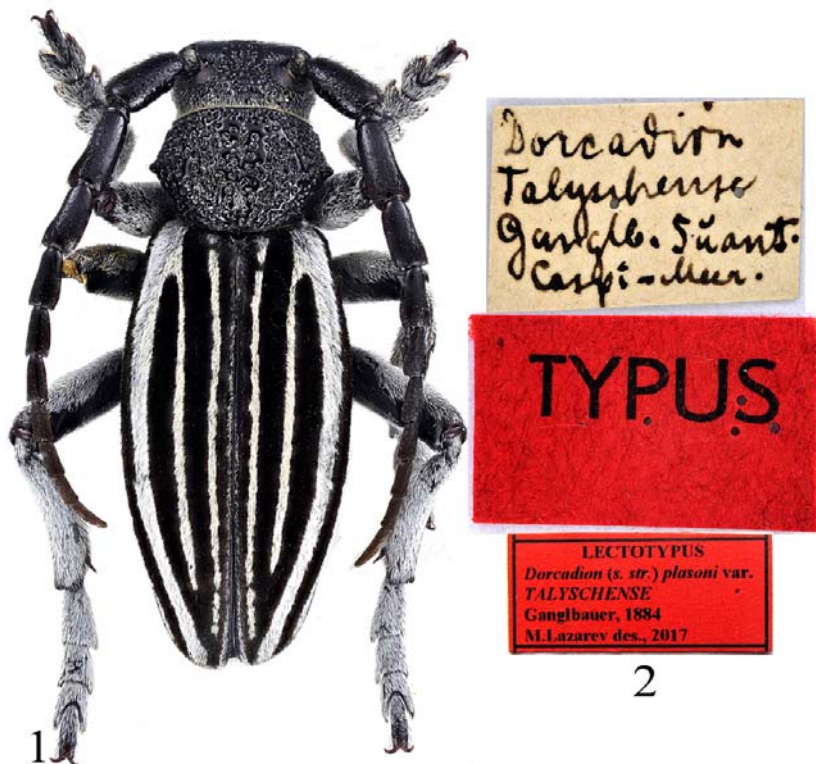
Acknowledgements. I am very grateful to Mikhail Danilevsky (Moscow, Russia), Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia), Aleksey Gusakov and Andrey Ozerov (Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia), Andrey Lobanov (Zoological Institute, Saint-Petersburg, Russia), my sincere thanks to Harald Schillhammer (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria) for the photographs of the type of *Dorcadion plasoni* var. *talyschense* Ganglb. and its labels.

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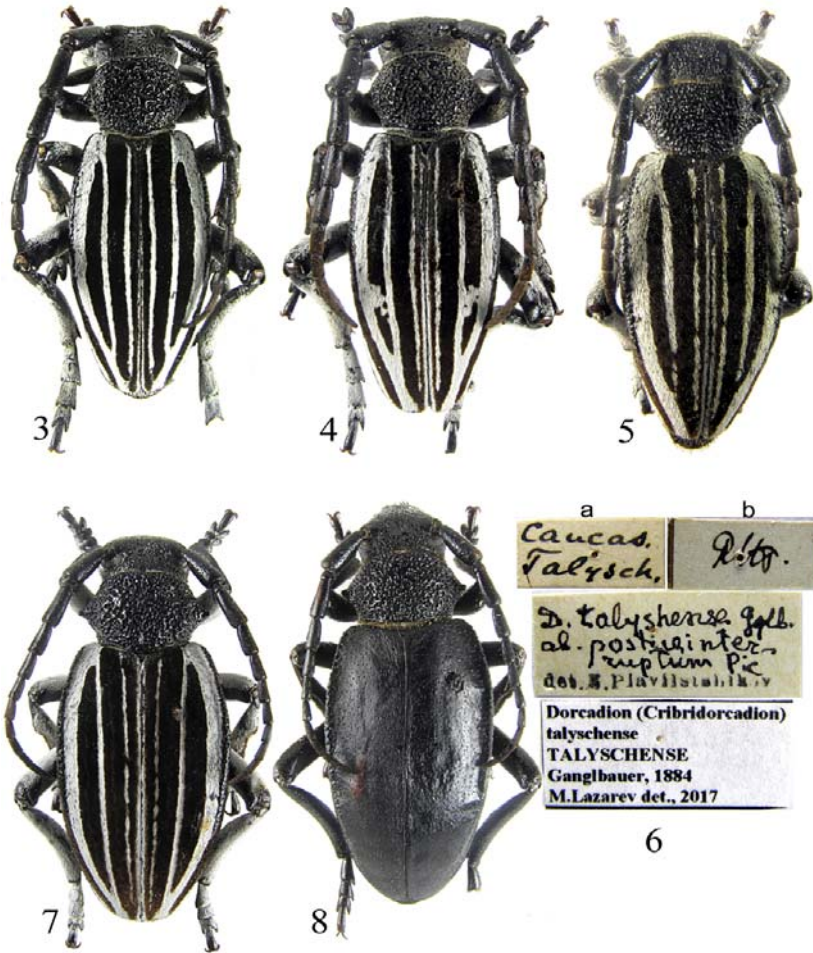
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Catalogus Coleopterorum regionis palaearcticae. Wien: A. Winkler Verlag,
1698 pp.



Figs 1-2. *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *talyschense talyschense* Ganglbauer, 1884:

1-2 - Lectotype, present designation, male with three labels:
 1) “*Dorcadion* / *talyschense* / Ganglb. Süant. / Caspi-Meer.”;
 2) “TYPUS”; 3) “LECTOTYPUS / *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *plasoni* var. / *TALYSCHENSE* / Ganglbauer, 1884 / M.Lazarev des., 2017”. Foto by H.Schillhammer.



Figs 3-8. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense talyschense* Ganglbauer, 1884:
 3 - male, Az.SSR, Gasmalyan, 20.5.1980, M.Danilevsky leg.; 4 - male, Az.SSR, Gasmalyan, 2.6.1979, M.Danilevsky leg.; 5-6 - female with three labels: 1) a. "Caucas. Talysh.", b. "Reitter", 2) "*D. talyschense* Ggbl. / ab. *posticeinter-ruptum* Pic / det. N. Plavilstshikov", 3) "*Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / talyschense / TALYSCHENSE / Ganglbauer, 1884 / M.Lazarev det., 2017*"; 7 - female, Az.SSR, Gasmalyan, 22.5.1980, M.Danilevsky leg.; 8 - female, Az.SSR, Gasmalyan, 18.4.1980, M.Danilevsky leg.



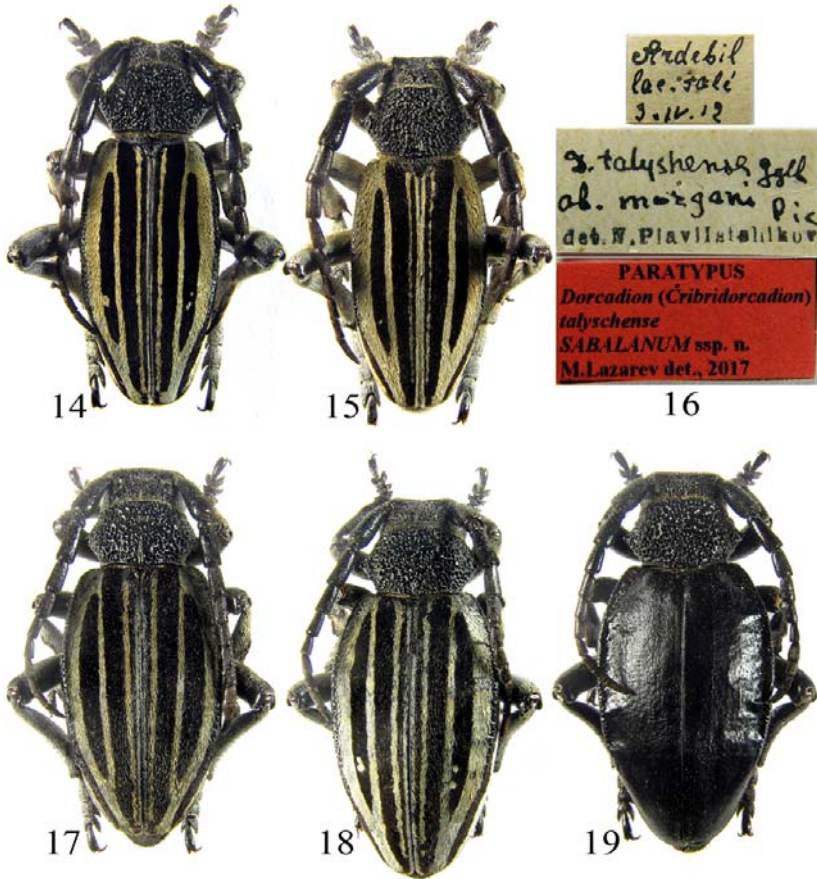
Iran, Ardebil prov. 23.04.2001
SE slope of Sabalan Mt.
11.5 km W Sarein 2081m
38° 8'24"N, 47°56'24"E
S.Murzin leg.

HOLOTYPUS
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion)
talyschense
SABALANUM ssp. n.
M.Lazarev det., 2017

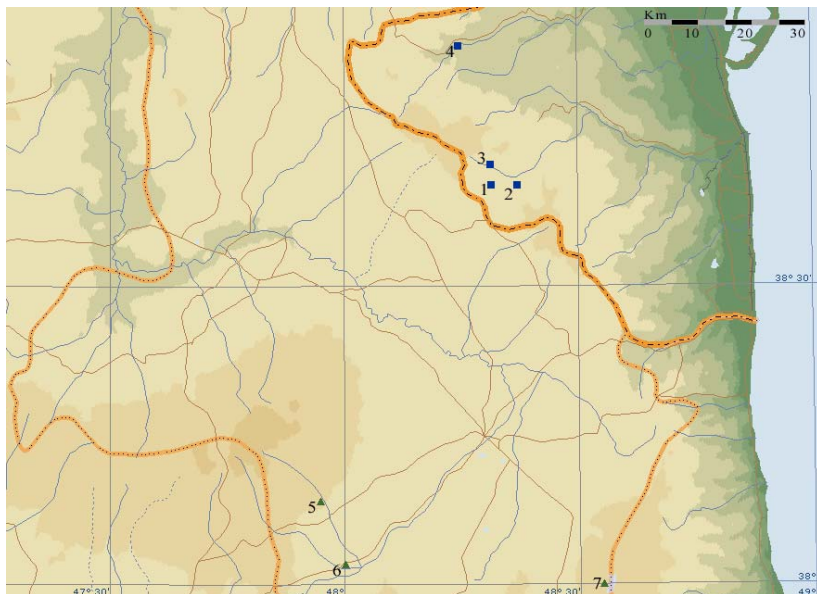
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Figs 9-13. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense sabalanum* ssp. n.:
9-10 - Holotype, male with two labels: 1) "Iran / Ardebil prov. 23.04.2001 / SE slope of Sabalan Mt. / 11.5 km W Sarein 2081 m / 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E / S.Murzin leg.", 2) "HOLOTYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion)* / *talyschense* / *SABALANUM* ssp. n. / M.Lazarev det., 2017"; 11-13 - Paratypes, males, from same locality.



Figs 14-19. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense sabalanum* ssp. n.:
 14 - Paratype, male, Iran, Ardebil province, SE slope of Sabalan Mt.,
 11.5 km W Sarein, 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E, 2081 m, 23.04.2001,
 S.Murzin leg; 15-16 - Paratype, male with three labels: 1) "Ardebil /
 lac. Sali, 3.IV.1912", 2) "*D. talyschense* Ggbl. / ab. *morgani* Pic / det.
 N. Plavilstshikov", 3) "PARATYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion)*
 / *talyschense* / *SABALANUM* ssp. n. / M.Lazarev det., 2017; 17-19 -
 Paratypes, females, Iran, Ardebil province, SE slope of Sabalan Mt.,
 11.5 km W Sarein, 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E, 2081 m, 23.04.2001,
 S.Murzin leg.



Map 1. *D. (C.) t. talyschense* Ganglbauer, 1884 (1-4), *D. (C.) t. sabalanum ssp. n.* (5-7):

Azerbaijan: 1 - Rasano (38°40'12"N, 48°18'46"E); 2 - Gasmalyan environs (38°40'22"N, 48°22'15"E); 3 - Gili-Dara (38°42'4"N, 48°18'43"E); 4 - Yardymly environs (38°54'30"N, 48°14'32"E).

Iran, Ardebil province: 5 - south-east slope of Sabalan Mt., 11.5 km W Sarein, 38°8'24"N, 47°56'24"E, 2081 m; 6 - Nir environs (about 38°2'N, 48°E), 1750 m; 7 - Nur lake (about 38°N, 48°33'E), 2500 m.

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**Notes on the genera *Annamanum* Pic and *Uraecha* Thomson
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Lamiini)**

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Key words: *Uraecha*, *Annamanum*, new species, new synonym, Distribution, China.

Abstract: This paper deals with the genera *Annamanum* Pic, 1925 and *Uraecha* Thomson, 1864 belonging to the tribe Lamiini, including one new species, *Annamanum wenzhui* **sp. nov.** from Henan, Hubei and Shaanxi, China. Two new synonyms are proposed: *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000 **syn. nov.** = *Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934); *Uraecha perplexa* Gressitt, 1942 **syn. nov.** = *Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936. New province records are included for *Uraecha angusta* and *U. chinensis*. A worldwide catalogue with detailed citations is presented.

Introduction

The authors found an unknown species of the genus *Annamanum* during research of the fauna of Qinling. Additionally, we found quite a lot of confusing questions that needed to be answered for the genera *Annamanum* Pic and *Uraecha* Thomson, such as: are they two monophyletic genera? What are the relationships of *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000 and *Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934), are they synonyms? Does *Uraecha guerryi* (Pic, 1903) belong to the genus *Uraecha*, what about *Uraecha ochreomarmorata* Breuning, 1965, they look similar and both appear quite close to *Paruraecha*? How to separate *Uraecha angusta*, *U. chinensis* and *U. obliquefasciata*? Is *Uraecha attenuata* Pic, 1925 really a synonym of *U. angusta* or does it need to be reinstated?

It is beyond the authors' aim to review these two large genera in this paper. We gathered the literature to provide a catalogue, describe a new species and propose two new synonyms. This information is being made available prior to the publication of a

book on the Qinling fauna. Complete revisional work on these genera may require several years.

Materials and methods

Specimens studied are deposited in the following institutions, museums or private collections:

BITS: Bin Insect Taxonomy Studio, Beijing, China

IZAS: Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

SWU: Collection of Insects, Southwest University, Chongqing (ex South-west Agricultural University), Chongqing, China

The abbreviations of the type depository in the catalogue are as follows:

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, UK (NHML)

BPBM: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA

CCCC: Collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Tianjin, China

EMHU: Entomological Museum, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

IRSNB: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium

KUEC: Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

MHNL: Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon, France

MSNG: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy = Civic Museum of Natural History "G. Doria", Genoa, Italy.

NHRS: Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden

RMNH: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Naturalis Biodiversity Centre), Leiden, Netherlands

TD: Type depository

TL: Type locality

ZFMK: Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany

Taxonomy

***Annamanum* Pic, 1925**

Annamanum Pic, 1925: 23. Type species *Annamanum vitalisi* Pic, 1925 (= *Uraecha thoracica* Gahan, 1894), by monotypy.

Uraechopsis Breuning, 1935b: 76. Type species *Uraecha chebana* Gahan, 1894, by original designation. Synonymized by Breuning, 1944: 401, 402.

Annamanum; Breuning, 1944: 401; Gressitt, 1951: 386; Breuning, 1961: 359; Rondon & Breuning, 1970: 458; Chiang, Pu & Hua, 1985: 137; Makihara, 2007: 597; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution: China, Japan, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, India, Sikkim, Myanmar, Malaysia.

Remarks. The genus *Annamanum* is very similar to *Uraecha* but can be distinguished by the mesosternite having a tubercle. It includes 29 species, among which 13 species are reported from China (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2017). In this paper, one new species is described and one new synonym (from genus *Uraecha*) is proposed, *A. guerryi* is listed under *Uraecha*, so there are still 29 species with 13 species from China.

***Annamanum wenzhui* sp. nov.**

Figs. 1-9

Description. Body length measured from frons to end of elytra 18.5-22.0 mm. Body brown to black brown, covered with reddish-brown and grayish-brown pubescence. Antennae mostly reddish-brown and all antennomeres darkened apically. Pronotum with three reddish-brown pubescent spots on middle area and one reddish-brown vitta beside each lateral tubercle; scutellum covered with reddish-brown pubescence; elytra with two oblique transverse dark-brown bands, one near middle and one located at apical fourth, with appearance of inverted V-shape, the basal half and apical fourth of elytra with mixed dark-brown and light reddish-brown pubescent spots all with vague shapes. Abdomen and legs mostly covered with light reddish-brown pubescence.

Head with antennae much longer than body length, with the

basal third of fifth (in male, Fig. 1) or sixth (in female, Fig. 3) antennomere extending elytral apex. Scape is the most stout antennomere, the fifth is the longest, the length from third to fifth increasing (male) or subequal (female), length from sixth to tenth decreasing, last segment longer than tenth. The last antennomere is subdivided, longer (male) or shorter (female) than scape. Pronotum with lateral tubercles strong at base and tip projecting backwards. Elytra with humeri distinctly rounded, apices rounded.

Male terminalia (Figs. 4-9): Tergite VIII (Fig. 4 a, c) broader than long, strongly narrowed apically, with apex slightly emarginated, sparsely with short setae. Spiculum gastrale longer than the ringed part of tegmen. Spiculum relictum shorter than half the length of spiculum gastrale. Tegmen (Figs. 5 & 8) 3.4 mm in length; lateral lobes slender, about 1.0 mm in length and 0.12 mm in width, with each apex rounded, provided with setae which are shorter than half of lateral lobe, finely setose oblique ridge in base (in ventral view, Fig. 8). Median lobe moderately curved (Fig. 9 b), shorter than tegmen (15 : 17); median struts (Fig. 9 c) shorter than half the length of median lobe; ventral plate rounded at apex (Fig. 9a) ; endophallus more than twice the length of median lobe.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *A. thoracicum* (Gahan, 1895) from Myanmar by the brown spots on pronotum, darker tips of each antennomere, but can be distinguished by the middle black macula on elytra, which is an oblique band in the same direction of the one on the apical 1/4 (reaching suture or not sometimes), while it is a semicircle surrounded by a grayish arc and never reaches the suture in *A. thoracicum* (Gahan, 1895).

Specimens examined. Holotype, male, Shaanxi, Ningshan, Huoditang, alt. 1500 m, 2007.VIII.10, leg. Wen-Zhu Li (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002898). Paratypes: 1 male, Shaanxi, Ningshan, Huoditang, alt. 1580 m, 1998.VIII.21 leg. De-Cheng Yuan (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002899); 1 female, Henan Province, Nanyang City, Neixiang County, Baotianman Shengtailvyouqu (eco-tourism area), env. Huiyin Dajiudian (hotel), alt. 1350 m, 111.92973°E, 33.51190°N, leg. Qiao-Zhi Yang (BITS); 1 male, Hubei, Shennongjia, Hongpinglinchang, 1680 m, 1980.VII.14, leg. Pei-Yu Yu (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002900).

Distribution. China: Shaanxi, Henan, Hubei.

Etymology. This species is named after the insect painter Mr. Wen-Zhu Li, who is the collector of the holotype and who helped the first author a lot on their collecting trip to Qinling Mts. in May to June of 2007. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

***Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934)**

Figs. 10-12

Urecha (sic) *lunulata* Pic, 1934: 34. TL: Vietnam, Tonkin, Chapa. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum lunulatum: Breuning, 1944: 402; Breuning, 1961: 359; Pu, 1991: 250.

Uraecha longzhouensis Wang & Chiang, 2000: 46, figs 1-4. TL: China, Guangxi. TD: SWU. **syn. nov.**

Uraecha longzhouensis; Hua *et al*, 2009: 470; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288

Remarks. The holotype of *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000 (Fig. 11) is a male of *Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934) (Fig. 10). It matches with the female holotype quite well except the antennae are longer and without clear darker apex from antennomere III to XI, which is the common sexual difference of the genus. Therefore, *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000 should be synonymized with *Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934).

Specimens examined. Holotype of *Urecha lunulata* Pic, 1934, female, Vietnam, Tonkin, Chapa (MNHN, examined through pictures). Holotype of *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000, male, China, Guangxi (SWU, examined through pictures). Yunnan: 1 male, Jinghong, Menghai county, Nabanhe Nature Reserve, Guomenshan, alt. 1114 m, 100.60610°E, 22.24644°N, 2009.V.26, leg. L.Z. Meng by Malaise trap (IZAS, IOZ(E)1858627).

Distribution. China: Guangxi, Yunnan; Vietnam.

***Uraecha* Thomson, 1864**

Uraecha Thomson, 1864: 84. Type species: *Uraecha bimaculata* Thomson, 1864, by original designation.

Uraecha; Lacordaire, 1869: 302, 335; Matsushita M. 1933: 320; Breuning, 1944: 406; Gressitt, 1951: 388; Breuning, 1961: 360; Pu, 1980: 74; Hua *et al.*, 1993: 247; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 47-48; Makihara, *In*: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 596; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 287.

Remarks. The genus *Uraecha* included 17 species/subspecies (not including *U. guerryi*), among which 8 species reported from China (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2017). In this paper, two new synonyms are proposed, *U. guerryi* is included, so there are 16 species/subspecies with 7 species from China.

Distribution. China, Japan, Vietnam, Laos, India, Indonesia.

***Uraecha angusta* (Pascoe, 1857)**

Figs 13-16

Monohammus? *angustus* Pascoe, 1857: 49. TL: China Borealis. TD: BMNH.

Uraecha attenuata Pic, 1925: 23. TL : China, Tibet. TD: MNHN. Synonymized by Breuning, 1944: 407.

Orsidis bimaculata Matsushita, 1933: 330, pl. V, fig. 13. TL: China, Taiwan, Hori. TD: EMHU. [HN] Synonymized by Breuning, 1944: 407.

Uraecha angusta subsp. *horishana* Matsushita, 1935: 312. [RN for *Orsidis bimaculata* Matsushita, 1933]

Uraecha angusta: Aurivillius, 1922: 113; Matsushita, 1933: 330, 334; Gressitt, 1938: 157; Gressitt, 1939: 111; Gressitt, 1942b: 209; Breuning, 1944: 407, fig. 298; Gressitt, 1951: 388; Breuning, 1961: 360; Pu, 1980: 74, pl. VII, fig. 98; Yu & Nara, 1988: 37, 85, pl. 17, fig. 1; Nakamura, Makihara & Saito, 1992: 83; Hua *et al.*, 1993: 247, pl. XIV, fig. 214b; Yu, Nara & Chu, 2002: 61, 112, pl. 21, fig. 1; Hua, 2002: 235; Chou, 2004: 293, figs.; Chou, 2008: 293, figs.; Hua *et al.*, 2009: 259, 404, pl. CXX, 1390 (picture is wrong); Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 287; Nakamura *et al.*, 2014: 141.

Uraecha angusta ab. *horishana*; Breuning, 1944: 407.

Uraecha angustus; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 46.

Remarks. This species was confused with *Uraecha chinensis* Breuning, 1935 by Gressitt and other colleagues. Several specimens of the latter were misidentified as *U. angusta*, including the localities of Beijing, Henan and Guizhou. However, we can not conclude that *U. angusta* doesn't occur in those localities. We can only confirm that Hebei, Shaanxi, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangxi do have *U. angusta*, by examining specimens in IZAS and other collections.

Although the Southern population (Figs 15, 16) is more or

less different from the Northern population, such as the V-shaped black marking before the middle and the subapical black maculae more distinct, we won't reinstate *Uræcha attenuata* Pic, 1925 but consider them as varieties within same species.

Material examined. Shaanxi: 1 male (Fig. 13), Hanzhong, Yangxian, Huayangzhen, 2014.VII.19, leg. Yi-Zhou Liu (IZAS); 1 female, Liuba County, Miaotaizi, 1979.IX.5, leg. Zhong-Ming Hu (IZAS). Anhui: 1 female, Yuexi County, Yaoluoping Nat. Rev., 2015.VII (IZAS, ex Anhui University through Dr. Jie Fang). Zhejiang: 1 male, Hangzhou (through pictures from friends); 1 female, Tianmushan (through pictures from Bo Peng). Jiangxi: 1 male, Lushan, 1100 m, 1975.VI.24, leg. You-Qiao Liu (IZAS). Guangxi: 1 male 1 female, Jinxiu, Pingban, Luoyingou, 1100m, 2016.IV.17, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC, C16Z0104-05); 1 male 1 female (Fig. 16), Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Luoyingou, 1000m, 2016.VI.2, leg. Jin-Teng Zhao (CCCC, C16Z1734-35); 1 female, Jinxiu, alt. 1100 m, 2017.V.18, leg. Local collector (IZAS).

Distribution. China (Beijing, Hebei, Henan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Anhui (new record), Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Xizang), Vietnam.

Doubtful distribution. Beijing, Henan, Ningxia, Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong, Sichuan and Vietnam.

Host plants. *Cinnamomum camphora* (Linnaeus) J. Presl (LAURACEAE), *Phoebe* sp. (LAURACEAE), *Pinus tabulaeformis* Hort. ex C. Koch (PINACEAE), *Salix* sp. (SALICACEAE), *Vernicia fordii* (Hemsley) Airy Shaw (EUPHORBIACEAE).

***Uræcha chinensis* Breuning, 1935**

Figs 17-19

Uræcha chinensis Breuning, 1935a: 61. TL: China, Hebei, Zhangjiakou (Nordchina: Kalgan). TD: MNHN.

Uræcha chinensis; Breuning, 1944: 408; Gressitt, 1951: 389; Breuning, 1961: 360; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 45; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 470; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Remarks. The type locality was published as “Nordchina: Kalgan,”

but the type label was written “Kalgan / Mong.” It was considered as “E. Mongolia (Kalgan)” by Gressitt (1951), then treated as Inner Mongolia by Hua (2002) and Löbl & Smetana (2010). Actually, “Kalgan” was the Mongolian name for Zhangjiakou in Hebei Province. We did not examined any specimens from Inner Mongolia, therefore deleting it from the distribution list herein.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Kalgan, Mong. (= Hebei, Zhangjiakou) (MNH). Paratype, female, N. China, leg. Fortune (BMNH, Fry Coll. 1905.100, 11386). Beijing: 2 males 1 female, Shangfangshan, 400m, 1961.VII.19, leg. Shuyong Wang (IZAS); 1 male, same data but 1961.VII.14; 1 male (Fig. 18), Miyun County, Wulingshanlinchang, 2015.VII.7-8. leg. Mei-Ying Lin by light trap (IZAS); 1 male, Miyun County, Wulingshan, 2015.VIII.13, leg. Sheng-Ping Yu (IZAS). Henan: 1 male, Tongbaishan, 500 m, 2001.VII.16, leg. Si-Qin Ge; 1 female, Xinxian, Liankangshan, 2014.VIII.9, leg. Guo-Xi Xue. Shaanxi: 1 male (Fig. 19), Ningshan County, Huoditang, Yaquegou, 1600-1700 m, 1998.VII.28, leg. Jun Chen (IZAS, IOZ(E) 1896998). Jiangsu: 1 female, Nanjing, Longpanlu, Nanjing Forest University, 2015.VI.19, leg. Lu Qian (through pictures taken by Lu Qian). Anhui: 1 female, Yuexi County, Yaoluoping Nat. Rev., 2015.VII (IZAS, ex Anhui University through Dr. Jie Fang). Zhejiang: 1 female, T’ienmu Shan, 1936.VII.24, leg. O. Piel (IZAS, labeled as *U. angusta* by Gressitt); 1 female, T’ienmu Shan, 1937.VIII.8 (IZAS, labeled as *U. angusta*); 1 female, Mokanshan, 1935.V.14; 1female, Mokanshan, 1935.V.21; 1 female, Hangzhou Plant Garden, 1976.V.25, leg. Rui-Jin Chen by light trap. Hunan: 1 female, Hunantongdao, 1081.V. 21-30, leg. Li-Jun Zhang; 1 male, Shaoyang, 1981. Fujian: 1 male, Huangkeng, Guilin, 1980. VI.30, leg. Shi-Cheng Qi.

Distribution. China: Beijing (new record), Hebei, Henan (new record), Shaanxi (new record), Jiangsu (new record), Anhui (new record), Zhejiang (new record), Hunan (new record), Fujian (new record).

***Uraecha obliquefasciata* Chiang, 1951**

Fig. 20

Uraecha obliquefasciata Chiang, 1951: 54, pl. 1, fig. 6. TL: China, Guizhou, Hwachi. TD: BPBM, ex Entomological Laboratory,

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Uraecha obliquefasciata; Breuning, 1961: 360; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 46; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 259, 404, pl. CXX, 1391; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288; Lin, 2015: 184, fig. 185-1.

Remarks. This species is very similar to *U. chinensis*. It was separated by the obliquely truncated elytral apex (Wang & Chiang, 2000). However, some individuals of *U. chinensis* from Beijing (Fig. 18) also have similar elytral apices. Their relationship needs further research.

Distribution. China: Guizhou.

***Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936**

Figs 21-22

Uraecha yunnana Breuning, 1936: 296. TL: China, Yunnan. TD: MNHN.

Uraecha perplexa Gressitt, 1942a: 3, pl. 1, fig. 7. TL: China, Sichuan, Chengtu (Chengdu). TD: SYSU. **syn. nov.**

Uraecha perplexa; Gressitt, 1951: 389; Breuning, 1961: 360; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 46; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 259, 404, pl. CXX, 1392; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Uraecha yunnana; Breuning, 1944: 407, fig. 300; Gressitt, 1951: 389; Breuning, 1961: 360; Wang & Chiang, 1988: 144; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 46; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 470; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Remarks. Gressitt (1942) mentioned that *U. perplexa* “Differs from *yunnana* Pic in the elytra lacking granules and lacking a dark spot at middle of base of each”. However, the unique type specimens of the latter with pubescence terribly rubbed on the basal half of the elytra, which made the granules visible, while the former type specimens with tiny granules are covered by pubescence. Based on the type specimens and a series of common specimens, *Uraecha perplexa* Gressitt, 1942 should be considered as a junior synonym of *Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936.

Material examined. Holotype of *Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936, female (Fig. 21), Junnan-Sen, Yunnan, coll. J. Clermont (MNHN, ex Coll. M. Pic). Holotype of *Uraecha perplexa* Gressitt, 1942, male (Fig. 22), Sichuan, Chengdu (Chengtu), 1939.V.23 (SYSU, ex University of Nankin, Jiangsu). Sichuan: 1 male, Chengtu,

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1941.VIII.16, leg. K. O. V. Lieu (IZAS, L/30); 1 female, Emeishan, Baoguosi, alt. 550-750 m, 1957.V.8, leg. Ke-Ren Huang (IZAS); 1 female, Emeishan, Qingyinge, 1957.VI.3, leg. Zong-Yuan Wang (IZAS); 1 female, Yuechixian, 1981.VII.18, leg. Dong-Ming Luo (IZAS); 1 female, Pingxishan, leg. Qing-Ping Zou (IZAS).

Distribution. China: Sichuan, Yunnan.

**Catalogue of other species in the genera
Annamanum and *Uraecha*:**

***Annamanum albisparsum* (Gahan, 1888)**

Monohammus albisparus Gahan, 1888: 62. TL: China, Jiangxi, Kiu Kiang (Jiujiang). TD: BMNH.

Uraecha albonotata Pic, 1925: 22. TL: China. TD: MNHN. Synonymized by Breuning, 1944b: 404.

Annamanum albisparum: Breuning, 1944: 404, fig. 293; Gressitt, 1951: 386; Breuning, 1961: 360; Chiang, Pu & Hua, 1985: 137, pl. X, fig. 157; Lingafelter & Hoebeke, 2002: 98, pl. 19, fig. e; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 195, 334, pl. LXIII, 728; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou.

***Annamanum albomaculatum* (Breuning, 1935)**

Uraechopsis albomaculata Breuning, 1935b: 76. TL: Myanmar, Bhamo. TD: MSNG.

Annamanum albomaculatum: Breuning, 1944: 404, fig. 294; Breuning, 1961: 360; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China, Myanmar.

***Annamanum alboplagiatum* Breuning, 1966**

Annamanum alboplagiatum Breuning, 1966: 2. TL: India, Khasi Hills. TD: IRSNB.

Distribution. India.

***Annamanum annamanum* Breuning, 1960**

Annamanum annamana Breuning, 1960b: 31. TL: Vietnam, Annam. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum annamanum; Breuning, 1961: 360.

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Annamanum annulicorne* (Pic, 1934)**

Urecha (sic) *annulicornis* Pic, 1934: 34. TL: Vietnam, Chapa. TD: MNHN.
Annamanum annulicorne: Breuning, 1938: 191; Breuning, 1944: 402, fig. 291; Breuning, 1961: 359.

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Annamanum basigranulatum* Breuning, 1970**

Annamanum basigranulatum Breuning, 1970: 88. TL: India, Madras. TD: Musée de Zoologie de Lausanne; ex collection René Chassot.

Distribution. India.

***Annamanum cardoni* Breuning, 1953**

Annamanum Cardoni Breuning, 1953: 2, fig. 2. TL: India, Barway. TD: IRSNB.

Annamanum cardoni; Breuning, 1961: 360; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. India.

***Annamanum chebanum* (Gahan, 1894)**

Uraecha chebana Gahan, 1894: 41. TL: Myanmar, Carin Mts.. TD: MSNG.

Uraechopsis chebanus: Breuning, 1935b: 76.

Annamanum chebanum: Breuning, 1944: 402, fig. 290; Gressitt, 1951: 387; Breuning, 1961: 359; Rondon & Breuning, 1970: 459; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan; Vietnam, Laos, India, Myanmar.

***Annamanum fuscomaculatum* Breuning, 1979**

Annamanum fuscomaculatum Breuning, 1979: 99. TL: China, Yunnan. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum fuscomaculatum; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

***Annamanum griseolum* (Bates, 1884)**

Uraecha griseola Bates, 1884: 240. TL: Japan, Kashiwagi. TD: MNHN.

Uraecha griseata; Aurivillius, 1922: 113 [misspelling]; Matsushita, 1933: 334; Breuning, 1944: 407, fig. 299.

Annamanum griseatum; Breuning, 1949: 7 [misspelling]; Breuning, 1961: 359 [misspelling].

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Annamanum griseolum; Makihara, In: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 597, pl. 61, figs 13-15; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. Japan.

Host plants. *Betula ermanii* Chamisso (BETULACEAE), *Prunus grayana* Maximowicz (ROSACEAE).

***Annamanum griseomaculatum* Breuning, 1936**

Annamanum griseomaculatum Breuning, 1936: 296. TL: Vietnam, Tonkin, Chapa. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum griseomaculatum; Breuning, 1944: 404; Breuning, 1961: 359.

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Annamanum humerale* (Pic, 1934)**

Urecha (sic) *humeralis* Pic, 1934: 35. TL: Vietnam, Tonkin, Chapa. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum humerale; Breuning, 1944: 402; Breuning, 1961: 359; Weigel, Meng & Lin, 2013: 48.

Distribution. China: Yunnan; Vietnam.

***Annamanum indicum* Breuning, 1938**

Annamanum indicum Breuning, 1938: 191. TL: India, Kalimpong. TD: Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Annamanum indicum; Breuning, 1944: 403; Breuning, 1961: 359; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. India.

***Annamanum irregulare* (Pic, 1925)**

Blepephæus irregularis Pic, 1925: 17. TL: Cambodia. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum irregulare; Breuning, 1944: 404, fig. 295; Breuning, 1961: 360.

Distribution. Cambodia.

***Annamanum mediomaculatum* Breuning, 1962**

Annamanum mediomaculatum Breuning, 1962: 19, fig. page 20. TL: Laos, Thakhek. TD: BPBM.

Annamanum mediomaculatum; Rondon & Breuning, 1970: 459; Hua, 1987: 94; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Guangxi; Laos.

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***Annamanum ochreopictum* Breuning, 1969**

Annamanum ochreopictum Breuning, 1969: 187. TL: Malaysia, Malacca.
TD: MNHN.

Distribution. Malaysia.

***Annamanum plagiatum* (Aurivillius, 1913)**

Orsidis plagiata Aurivillius, 1913: 240. TL: Malaysia, Sarawak, Kusing
Hills. TD: NHRS.

Annamanum plagiatum: Breuning, 1944: 405; Breuning, 1961: 360.

Distribution. Malaysia.

***Annamanum rondoni* Breuning, 1962**

Annamanum rondoni Breuning, 1962: 21, fig. page 21. TL: Laos, Vientiane.
TD: BPBM.

Annamanum rondoni; Rondon & Breuning, 1970: 459, fig. 32 j.

Distribution. Laos.

***Annamanum scheyeri* Breuning, 1962**

Annamanum scheyeri Breuning, 1962: 20, fig. page 20 (bas). TL:
Laos, Séno. TD: BPBM.

Distribution. Laos.

***Annamanum sikkimense* Breuning, 1942**

Annamanum sikkimense Breuning, 1942: 119. TL: Sikkim. TD: BMNH.

Annamanum sikkimense Breuning, 1944: 403. TL: Sikkim. TD: BMNH.
[unnecessary redescription of *Annamanum sikkimense* Breuning,
1942]

Annamanum sikkimense; Breuning, 1961: 359; Weigel, 2006: 502; Löbl &
Smetana, 2010: 276.

Annamanum touzalini Breuning, 1979: 99. TL: India, Darjeeling. TD:
MNHN. Synonymized by Weigel, 2006: 502.

Distribution. India, Sikkim.

***Annamanum sinicum* Gressitt, 1951**

Annamanum thoracicum sinicum Gressitt, 1951: 387, pl. 16, fig. 10. TL:
Fujian, Kuatun (Guadun). TD: ZFMK.

Annamanum sinicum; Breuning, 1956: 233; Breuning, 1961: 360; Hua,
2002: 193; Hua *et al.*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276; Lin,
2014: 136, figs 69-71; Lin, 2015: 154, fig. 155-1.

Distribution. China: Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.

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***Annamanum strandi* Breuning, 1938**

Annamanum Strand Breuning, 1938: 191. TL: China, Yunnan. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum strandi; Breuning, 1944: 403, fig. 292; Gressitt, 1951: 387; Breuning, 1961: 359; Pu, 1992: 605; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Yunnan, Xizang.

***Annamanum subauratum* Breuning, 1958**

Annamanum subauratum Breuning, 1958: 266. TL: China, Sichuan. TD: MNHN.

Annamanum subauratum; Breuning, 1961: 360; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

***Annamanum subirregularare* Breuning, 1950**

Annamanum subirregularare Breuning, 1950: 515. TL: Vietnam, Annam. TD: MHNL.

Annamanum subirregularare; Breuning, 1961: 360.

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Annamanum szetschuanicum* Breuning, 1947**

Annamanum szetschuanicum Breuning, 1947: 8. TL: China, Sichuan. TD: NHRS.

Annamanum szetschuanicum; Gressitt, 1951: 387; Breuning, 1961: 359; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

***Annamanum thoracicum* (Gahan, 1894)**

Uraecha thoracica Gahan, 1894: 42. TL: Myanmar, Carin Mts. TD: BMNH.

Annamanum Vitalisi Pic, 1925: 24. TL: Vietnam, Annam. TD: MNHN. Synonymized by Breuning, 1944: 405.

Annamanum thoracicum; Breuning, 1944: 405, fig. 296; Breuning, 1961: 360; Rondon & Breuning, 1970: 459, fig. 32 i; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam.

***Annamanum yunnanum* Breuning, 1947**

Annamanum yunnanum Breuning, 1947a: 8. TL: China, Yunnan. TD: NHRS.

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Annamanum yunnanum; Gressitt, 1951: 388; Breuning, 1961: 360; Hua, 2002: 193; Hua *et al*, 2009: 449; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 276.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

***Uraecha albosparsa* Pic, 1925**

Uraecha albosparsa Pic, 1925: 23. Type locality: Vietnam, Tonkin. TD: MNHN.

Uraecha albosparsa; Breuning, 1944: 408; Breuning, 1961: 360.

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Uraecha albovittata* Breuning, 1956**

Uraecha albovittata Breuning, 1956: 233. TL: China, Fujian, Kuatun (= Guadun). TD: ZFMK.

Uraecha albovittata; Breuning, 1961: 360; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 45; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 470; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 287; Ulmen *et al.*, 2010: 11.

Distribution. China: Fujian.

***Uraecha bimaculata bimaculata* Thomson, 1864**

Uraecha Bimaculata Thomson, 1864: 85. TL: Japan. TD: MNHN.

Uraecha bimaculata; Lacordaire, 1869: 336; Matsushita M. 1933: 334; Breuning, 1944: 406, fig. 297; Gressitt, 1951: 389; Breuning, 1961: 360; Lee, 1987: pl. 20, fig. 225; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 45; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 470.

Uraecha bimaculata bimaculata; Niisato, 1994: 158; Makihara, *In*: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 596, pl. 61, figs. 4 & 5; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288; Jang, Lee & Choi, 2015: 305, figs.; Hwang, 2015: 362, figs.

Distribution. South Korea, Japan.

Host plants. *Acacia mearnsi* De Wildeman (MIMOSACEAE), *Acer* sp. (ACERACEAE), *Albizia julibrissin* Durazzini (MIMOSACEAE), *Alnus* sp. (BETULACEAE), *Betula japonica* Thunberg (BETULACEAE), *Cayratia japonica* Gagnepain (VITACEAE), *Ficus carica* Linné (MORACEAE), *Maackia amurensis* Ruprecht var. *buergeri* (Maximowicz) C.K. Schneider (FABACEAE), *Machilus thunbergii* Siebold & Zuccarini (LAURACEAE), *Mallotus japonicus* (Thunberg) Müller *argoviensis* (EUPHORBIACEAE), *Parabenzoin praecox* Nakai (LAURACEAE), *Prunus yedoensis* Matsumura (ROSACEAE), *Quercus glauca* Thunberg (FAGACEAE), *Quercus sessilifolia* Blume (FAGACEAE), *Rhus*

javanica Linné var. *roxburghii* (de Candolle) Rehder & E.H. Wilson (ANACARDIACEAE), *Rosa multiflora* Benthham (= *microcarpa*) (ROSACEAE).

Remarks. The record from Taiwan appeared in Hua (2002) and was repeated by Löbl & Smetana (2010), but it wasn't included in the Taiwanese faunal books (Yu & Nara, 1988; Yu, Nara & Chu, 2002; Chou, 2004, 2008) or catalogues (Nakamura, Makihara, Saito, 1992; Nakamura *et al.*, 2014). We believe the first two reports are mistaken and this species doesn't occur in Taiwan.

***Uraecha bimaculata brevicornis* Makihara, 1980**

Uraecha bimaculata brevicornis Makihara, 1980: 60, figs 29, 33, 37A, 38A.

Type locality: Japan, Danjo Islands, Meshima Island. TD: KUEC.

Uraecha bimaculata brevicornis; Makihara, In: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 596, pl. 61, fig. 6; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Distribution. Japan.

***Uraecha curta* Breuning, 1957**

Uraecha curta Breuning, 1957: 114. Type locality: Indonesia, Sumatra, Deli. Type depository: RMNH.

Uraecha curta; Breuning, 1961: 360.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Host plant. *Sarcocephalus* sp. (RUBIACEAE).

***Uraecha gilva hachijoensis* Hayashi, 1969**

Uraecha gilva hachijoensis Hayashi, 1969: 64. TL: Japan, Hachijo Island, Nakanogo. TD: Osaka Museum of Natural History; ex collection Masao Hayashi.

Uraecha gilva hachijoensis; Makihara, In: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 597, pl. 61, figs 8–10; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Distribution. Japan.

***Uraecha gilva gilva* Yokoyama, 1966**

Uraecha gilva Yokoyama, 1966: 56, pl. 6, fig. 5. TL: Japan, Tokara Islands, Nakanoshima Island. TL: Osaka Museum of Natural History; ex collection Hajime Yokoyama.

Uraecha gilva gilva; Ohbayashi N., Kimura & Satô, 1994: 273; Makihara, In: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 597, pl. 61, fig. 7 Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Distribution. Japan.

***Uraecha guerryi* (Pic, 1903)**

? *Eryssamena Guerryi* Pic, 1903: 105. TL: China, Yunnan. TD: MNHN.
Eryssamena guerryi: Gressitt, 1951: 522; Hua, 2002: 207; Hua *et al*, 2009: 455.

Uraecha guerryi: Breuning, 1960a: 3; Breuning, 1961: 360; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Annamanum guerryi: Breuning, 1963: 2.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

***Uraecha laosica* Breuning, 1982**

Uraecha laosica Breuning, 1982: 18. TL: Laos. TD: MNHN.

Distribution. Laos.

***Uraecha ochreomarmorata* Breuning, 1965**

Uraecha ochreomarmorata Breuning, 1965: 48, fig. page 48. TL: Laos, region de Xieng Khouang, Plaine des Jarres. TD: BPBM.

Uraecha ochreomarmorata; Rondon & Breuning, 1970: 459, fig. 33 a.

Distribution. Laos.

***Uraecha oshimana* Breuning, 1954**

Uraecha oshimana Breuning, 1954: 70, fig. 3. TL: Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Oshima Island. TD: MNHN.

Uraecha oshimana; Breuning, 1961: 360; Ohbayashi N., 1964: 40; Makihara, *In*: N. Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007: 597, pl. 61, figs 11 & 12; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288.

Distribution. Japan.

Host plants. *Celastrus orbiculatus* var. *punctatus* Rehder (CELASTRACEAE), *Rhus succedanea* Linnaeus (ANACARDIACEAE).

***Uraecha punctata* Gahan, 1888**

Uraecha punctata Gahan, 1888: 63. TL: China. TD: BMNH.

Uraecha punctata; Breuning, 1944: 407, fig.301; Gressitt, 1951: 389; Breuning, 1961: 360; Hua *et al.*, 1993: 247, pl. XIV, fig. 215a; Wang & Chiang, 2000: 45; Hua, 2002: 235; Hua *et al*, 2009: 259, 404, pl. CXX, 1393; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 288; Weigel *et al.*, 2013: 62, 120, pl. 38, fig. c; Lin, 2014: 138, fig. 78; Lin, 2015: 184, fig. 185-2.

Distribution. China: Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan, Hongkong; Vietnam, India.

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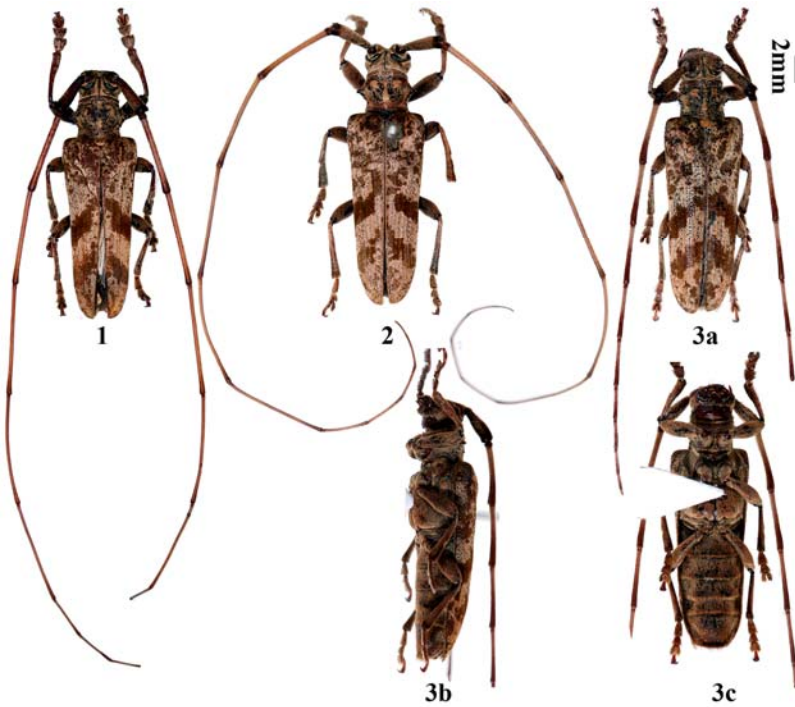
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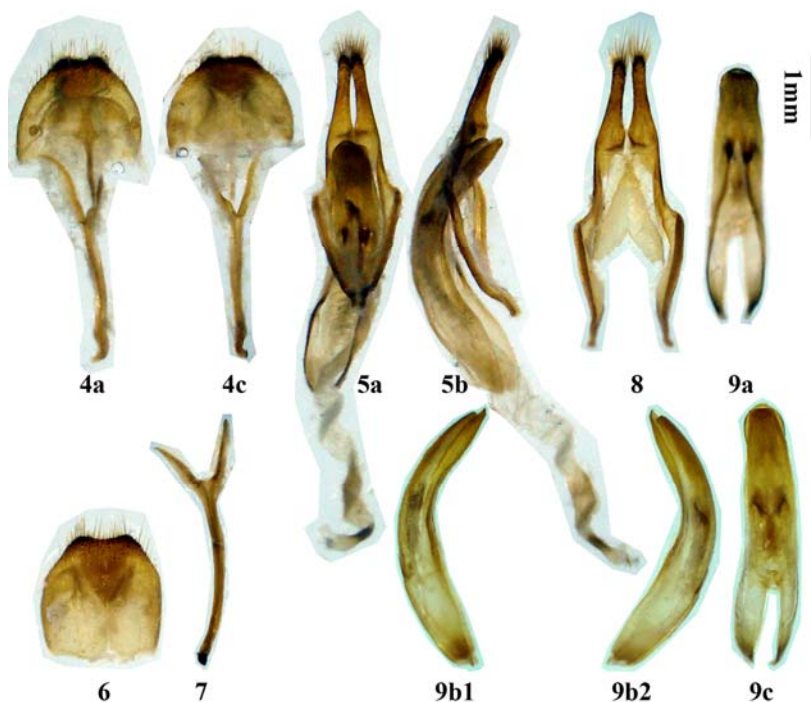
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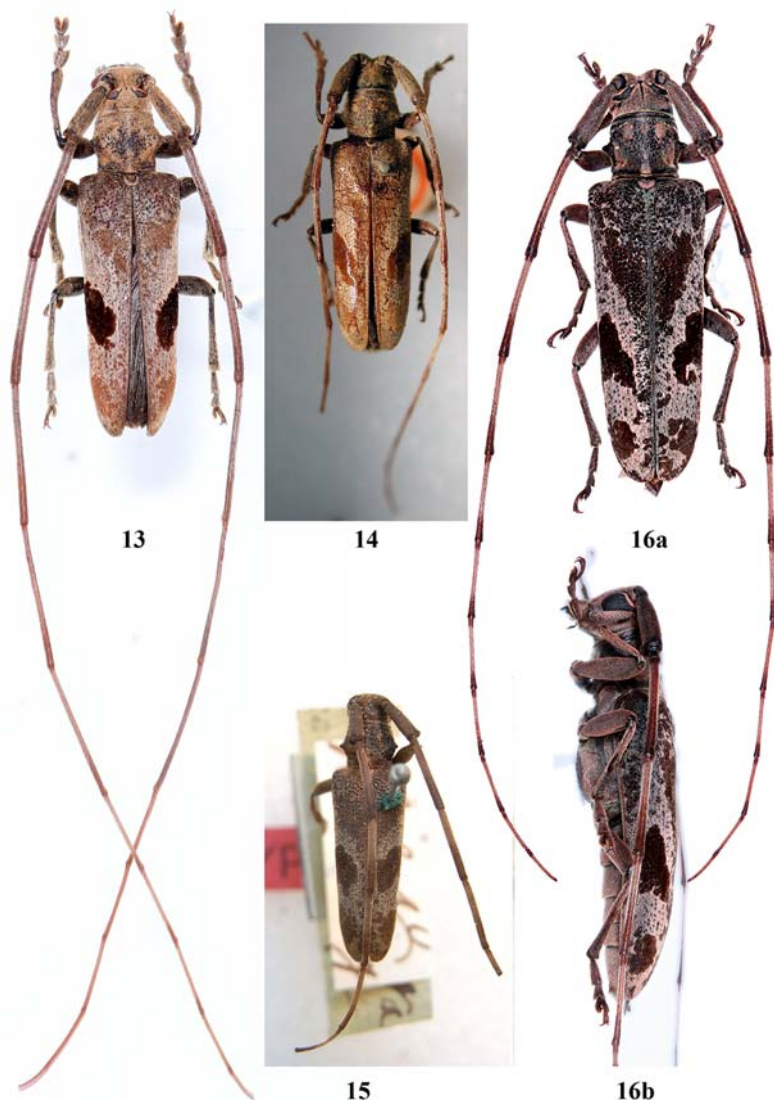
Figures 1-3. *Annamanum wenzhui* **sp. nov.**, habitus. 1. holotype, male, from China, Shaanxi. 2. Paratype, male, from China, Hubei. 3. paratype, female, from China, Henan; a. Dorsal view. b. Lateral view. c. ventral view. Scale 2 mm.



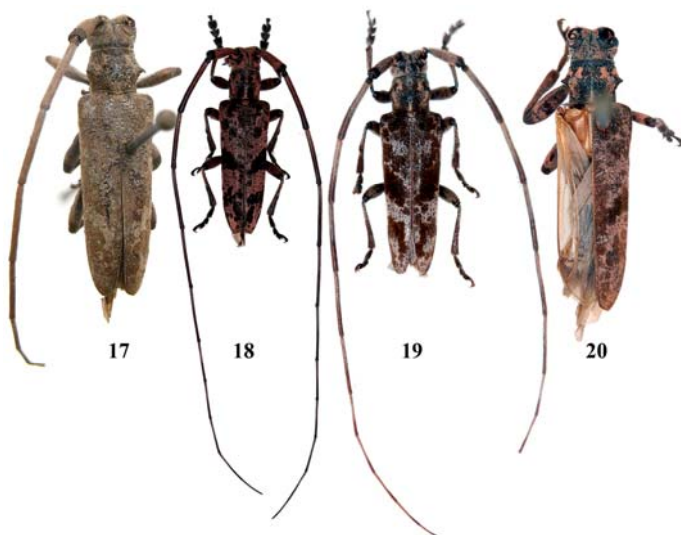
Figures 4-9. Terminalia of *Annamanum wenzhui* **sp. nov.**, male from China. 4-5. holotype, IOZ(E)2002898. 6-9. paratype, IOZ(E)2002899. 4. Tergite VIII and sternites VIII & IX. 5. male genitalia. 6. tergite VIII. 7. Spiculum gastrale (= sternite IX) 8. Tegmen. 9. Median lobe with median struts. a. Ventral view, b. Lateral view, c. Dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.



Figures 10-12. *Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934), habitus. 10. holotype, female, from Vietnam, Tonkin, Chapa, photographed by X. Gouverneur. 11. holotype of *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000, male, from China, Guangxi, photographed by G.-L. Xie. 12. male, from China, Yunnan. Not to scale.



Figures 13-16. *Uraecha angusta* (Pascoe, 1857), habitus. 13. male, from China, Shaanxi. 14. holotype of *Uraecha angusta* (Pascoe, 1857), female, from China Borealis, photographed by Larry Bezark. 15. holotype of *Uraecha attenuata* Pic, 1925, female, from China, Tibet, photographed by X. Gouverneur. 16. female, from China, Guangxi. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. Not to scale.



Figures 17-20. *Uraecha* spp. Habitus. 17-19. *Uraecha chinensis* Breuning, 1935. 17. holotype, male, China, Hebei, photographed by X. Gouverneur. 18. male, from China, Beijing. 19. male, from China, Shaanxi. 20. *Uraecha obliquefasciata* Chiang, 1951, holotype, female, from China, Guizhou, photographed by Junsuke Yamasako & Nobuo Ohbayashi. Not to scale.



Figures 21-22. *Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936, habitus. 21. holotype of *Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936, female, from China, Yunnan, photographed by X. Gouverneur. 22. holotype of *Uraecha perplexa* Gressitt, 1942, male, from China, Sichuan, photographed by W.-X. Bi. Not to scale.

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Taxonomic Notes on some Chinese Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)

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Key words: *Oberea*, *Niponstenostola*, *Paraglenea*, new species, new synonym, Distribution, China.

Abstract: This paper deals with some taxa related to Qinling fauna. *Oberea* (*Amaurostoma*) *ressli* Demelt, 1963 (compared with *O. (A.) donceeli* Pic, 1907, whose lectotype and paralectotype are designated) is newly recorded from China; *Oberea nigriceps* n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967 is treated as a new synonym of *O. (O.) angustata* Pic, 1923; *O. (O.) rubroantennalis* **sp. nov.** (compared with *O. (O.) bicoloricornis* Pic, 1915) is described from Shaanxi and Sichuan; *O. (O.) pupillatoides* Breuning, 1947 is reinstated; *Saperda nigra* Gressitt, 1951 and *Stenostola lineata* Gressitt, 1951 are transferred to the genus *Niponstenostola* and the former is newly named as *Niponstenostola gressitti* **nom. nov.**; *Glenea fortunei* var. *soluta* Ganglbauer, 1887 is upgraded to a species and *Paraglenea cinereonigra* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 1997 is considered as a new synonym of *Paraglenea soluta* (Ganglbauer, 1887).

Introduction

The authors found some taxonomic problems during the research of the fauna of Qinling. To clarify the Qinling fauna, some similar species are compared carefully to figure out the correct name, especially some taxa from the genus *Oberea*. These results are presented below.

Materials and methods

Specimens studied are deposited in the following institutions, museums or private collections:

CCCC: Collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Tianjin, China

HBU: Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei, China

IZAS: Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

MHNG: Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, Switzerland
MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NCHU: National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan, China.
NMW: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Wien, Austria
NWAUFU: Northwest A&F (Agriculture and Forestry) University,
Yangling, Shaanxi, China
SMNS: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
TD: Type depository
TL: Type locality

Taxonomy

***Oberea (Amaurostoma) donceeli* Pic, 1907**

Figs. 1-2

Oberea donceeli Pic, 1907: 23. TL: China, Tianjin. TD: MNHN.

Oberea donceeli; Gressitt, 1942: 40; Gressitt, 1951: 592; Breuning, 1962: 186.

Remarks. We chose the female in Fig. 2 as lectotype, though the right antennae is lost, because it beared the locality label. The female in Fig. 1 is in better condition, however, the type locality was not clearly labeled. It still can be a good paralectotype because it bears Pic's handwritten name label and was from M. Pic's collection.

Oberea Donceeli m. *atrosignata* Breuning, 1947, *Oberea donceeli atrosignata*; Breuning, 1960 and *Oberea donceeli* v. *atrosignata*; Breuning, 1962 are all unavailable infrasubspecific names (Li et al., 2015). The descriptions were based on a male specimen from Tianjin with the prothorax having black lateral markings while part of elytra are black (Breuning, 1947; Breuning, 1962). However, it might be another species. We tried to find the "type specimen" from MHNG but failed (Morati, 2003; personal searching by Meiyang Lin, Zhu Li and Giulio Cuccodoro from 2008 to 2017). It is not in MNHN either (Meiyang Lin's research).

Records from Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Mongolia and Russia should be based on specimens of *O. resli* Demelt, 1963.

Type specimens examined. Lectotype (Fig. 2, designated herein),

female, China, Tien-Tsen (MNHN); paralectotype (Fig. 1, designated herein), 1 female, China, (MNHN, ex Coll. M. Pic).

Other specimens examined. Beijing: 1 male, Beijing, 1952.VII.7 (IZAS). Tianjin: 4 males, Tientsin, 1932.VII.9 (MNHN, ex. Coll. E. Licent); 1 male, Tientsen (MNHN).

Distribution. China: Beijing (new record), Tianjin.

Oberea (Amaurostoma) resslı Demelt, 1963

Figs. 3-7

Oberea (Amaurostoma) resslı Demelt, 1963: 150, figs 5a–b. TL: Turkey, Kizilcahammam. TD: SMNS.

Oberea donceeli v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939: 3. TL: China, Shanxi. TD: MNHN. [infrasubspecific name, according to Li *et al.*, 2015: 579]

Oberea donceeli v. *obscuripennis*; Breuning, 1962: 187.

Diagnosis. This species differs from *O. donceeli* by antennae and elytra being black, and the prothorax with a black longitudinal stripe laterally on each side.

Remarks. *Oberea donceeli* v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939 is an unavailable infrasubspecific name (Li *et al.*, 2015). There are two “type” specimens of *Oberea donceeli* v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939 deposited in MNHN, both having Pic’s handwritten label and “TYPE” red label. Based on Etapes des Voyages du P. Licent S.J. dans la Chine 1914-1937, Ling T’eou is located in Shanxi Province, South of Zuoquan County and North of Changzhi County, while TSI LI YU is located in Shanxi Province, Huozhou City, Linfen, Qiliyu (Miroshnikov & Lin, 2015). We followed Li (2014) to treated it as *Oberea (Amaurostoma) resslı* Demelt, 1963.

Oberea nigriceps n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967 is deemed subspecific and available (Lingafelter & Nearn, 2013) and is not preoccupied by *Oberea donceeli* v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939. It will be treated in the next taxon.

Specimens examined. Hebei: 1 male 1 female, Weixian, Xiheyang, alt. 860m, 1964.VI.7, leg. Bing-Qian Li (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002907-08); 1 female, same data but leg. Yin-Heng Han (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002909); 1 male, Weixian, Chiyabaogou, 2009.VI.23, leg. Jun-Tong Lang, Zhen-Hua Gao (HBU, Fig. 5). Shanxi: 1 female, Zhongtiaoshan, 1964.VIII.19, leg. Io Chou (Yao Zhou) (NWFU, CO027423);

1 male (Fig. 6, “type” of *Oberea donceeli* v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939), Ling t’ou, 1934.VI.26 (MNHN); 1 female (Fig. 7, “type” of *Oberea donceeli* v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939), Chansi. S.o, TSI LI YU, 2100 m, 1935.VI.28, E. Licent (MNHN). Inner Mongolia: 1 male, Xing’an Meng, Zhongqi (Middle Banner), 1983. VII.10, leg. Xiao-Yu Wang (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002914). Shaanxi: 1 male, 2 females, Danfeng County, Caichuanzhen, Dabaigou, alt. 1200m, 110°19’6”E, 33°53’25”N, 2014.VII.1, leg. Zheng-Zhong Huang or Zhong-Yi Suo (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002902-04); 1 male, Shaanxi Prov., Zhen’an County, Yungaisizhen, Heiyaogou Linchang, alt. 1217m, 33°29’26”N, 109°0’38”E, 2014.VI.20, leg. Zhong-Yi Suo (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002900, Fig. 3); 1 female, Danfeng County, Caichuanzhen, alt. 1070m, 33°53’14”N, 110°18’42”E, 2014.VI.30, leg. Zheng-Zhong Huang (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002905, Fig. 4); 1 female, Liuba County, Dahongqu, 2500m, 1998.VII.20, leg. Jun Chen (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002906). Gansu: 1 male 1 female, Minxian, Linghongcun, alt. 2600 m, 1998.VII.8, leg. Jian Yao (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002910-11). Ningxia: 1 male 1 female, Toudaohu, 1976.VI.17 (IZAS, IOZ(E)2002912-13).

Distribution. China: Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia; Mongolia, Russia, Turkey.

Other information. Two pictures of a female specimen from Dornot Choybalsan of Mongolia are available from the website <https://apps2.cdpa.ca.gov/publicApps/plant/bycidDB/wdetails.asp?id=34561&w=o>, and one picture from Russia is available from the website <http://cerambycidae.org/taxa/donceeli-Pic-1907>. Therefore, this species distributes in both Mongolia and Russia.

***Oberea (Oberea) angustata* Pic, 1923**

Figs. 8-9

Oberea angustata Pic, 1923: 11. TL: Vietnam, Tonkin. TD: MNHN.

Oberea nigriceps n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967b: 40. TL: Vietnam, Tonkin. TD: MHNG. **syn. nov.**

Oberea angustata; Breuning, 1962: 183.

Remarks. *Oberea nigriceps* n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967 is deemed subspecific and available (Lingafelter & Nearn, 2013). It “comme m. *thibetana* Pic, mais avec les elytres de la coloration de

la m. *changi* Gress.” (Breuning, 1967b). Kurihara (2009) synonymized *thibetana* Pic and *changi* Gressitt with *O. distinctipennis* Pic, 1902 and *O. walkeri* Gahan, 1894 respectively. However, *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967 was not mentioned in his review of the *Nigriceps* Species-group (Kurihara, 2009). According to the first author’s comparison of the type specimens, *Oberea nigriceps* n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967 is considered as a new synonym of *Oberea angustata* Pic, 1923. These two holotypes not only having all characters including coloration matching with each other, but also having exactly the same locality labels, indicating they were collected in the same place and same time. The report from Fujian province can not be confirmed at this time.

Type specimens examined. Holotype of *Oberea angustata* Pic, 1923 (Fig. 8), male, Vietnam, Tonkin, Montes Mauson, 2000-3000 feet, April-May leg. H. Fruhstorfer (MNHN). Holotype of *Oberea nigriceps* n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967 (Fig. 9), male, Vietnam, Tonkin, Montes Mauson, 2000-3000 feet, April-May leg. H. Fruhstorfer (MHNG).

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Oberea (Oberea) rubroantennalis* sp. nov.**

Figs. 10-12

Oberea bicoloricornis v. *rubroantennalis* Breuning, 1960: 38; 1962: 186.

TL: China, Sichuan. TD: MHNG. [unavailable name, according to Li et al., 2015: 579]

Oberea bicoloricornis m. *rubroantennalis*; Breuning, 1967a: 821.

Description (female). Body slender, length ca. 14.5 mm, width ca. 2.5 mm. Head black, antennae with first two segments black brown, with a wide dark stripe dorsolaterally, remaining segments brown. Prothorax and scutellum brown. Elytra black brown, with margins darker than discal region, punctures black. Mostly brown colored in ventral view, except the metasternite, second and third ventrites with some black maculae, and the fifth ventrite black (except the basal part). Last visible tergite black (Fig. 10a). Legs mostly brown, except the oblique groove of mid-tibiae, apical half of hind tibiae and first segment of hind tarsi black brown.

Head slightly wider than prothorax. Antennae longer than

body, with 2 segments extending beyond elytral apex. The third segment much longer than scape, third to last almost subequal in length. Pronotum slightly broader than long, with a small callus centrally near base. Scutellum broad, apex with a median notch. Elytra slender, subparallel, without lateral carinae; apices emarginate with short teeth at outer angle; punctures arranged in rows, each elytron with distinct 5 rows in most parts, with 6 to 7 lines on basal part becoming obscure apically. Legs short, hind femora only reach basal third of second ventrite; hind tibiae subequal to hind femora in length, first tarsomere of hind tarsi longer than second tarsomere but shorter than second and third combined.

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *O. bicoloricornis* Pic, 1915, but can be easily distinguished by the last visible sternite being black. It is also similar to *O. angustata* Pic, 1923, but differs by antennae mostly reddish-brown (except first two antennomeres) and elytral apex transversely truncate (oblique in *O. angustata*) .

Remarks. The name *rubroantennalis* was used by Breuning (1960, 1962 and 1967) but in all three instances, the infrasubspecies name is unavailable. We use it for the new species, which means most part of antennae are reddish-brown.

Type specimens examined. Holotype, female (Fig. 10), Shaanxi, Foping County, Changjiaobaxiang, Shangshawocun, 33.5971°N, 108.0136°E, 1215m, 2007.V.29, leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IZAS, IOZ(E) 2002915). Paratypes: 1 female, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, Haopingsi, 1200 m, 1982.VII.18, leg. Miao-Ru Chen (NWFU, CO027609); 1 female (holotype of *Oberea bicoloricornis* v. *rubroantennalis* Breuning, 1960), Szetschuan, Tatsienlu (MHNG).

Distribution. China: Shaanxi, Sichuan.

***Oberea (Oberea) bicoloricornis* Pic, 1915**

Figs. 13-14

Oberea bicoloricornis Pic, 1915: 13. TL: China, Tibet. TD: MNHN.

Oberea bicoloricornis; Gressitt, 1942: 38; Gressitt, 1951: 588; Breuning, 1962: 186.

Remarks. It is only known from Xizang. The other reports (Shaanxi, Fujian, Sichuan) were based on misidentifications.

Type specimen examined. Holotype (Fig. 13), female, Chine, Thibet (MNHN, ex Coll. M. Pic).

Other specimen examined. China, Xizang: 1 female (Fig. 14), Chayu (Zayu), Jigong, alt. 2300m, 1973.VII.7, leg. Fu-Sheng Huang (IZAS).

Distribution. China: Xizang.

***Oberea (Oberea) pupillatoides* Breuning, 1947) stat. reinstated**

Figs. 15-16

Oberea pupillatoides Breuning, 1947b: 145. TL: China, Shaanxi. TD: MHNG.

Oberea depressa v. *pupillatoides*; Breuning, 1960: 32; 1962: 214.

Remarks. This species was treated as a variety of *Oberea (Oberea) depressa* (Gebler, 1825) by Breuning (1960, 1962). However, it differs from *O. depressa* by metathorax being yellowish- brown and the apical half of last visible sternite black. This species is very similar to *O. pupillata* (Gyllenhal, 1817) from Europe and *O. heyrovskyi* Pic, 1927 from Russia and South Korea. Their relationships need further study.

It is not clear if the type locality is Shaanxi or Shanxi. Normally Chansi is for Shanxi while Chensi and Shensi are for Shaanxi, but they can be easily misused. We followed Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2017) to treat it as Shaanxi.

Type specimen examined. Holotype (Fig. 15), female, Chine, province du Chansi, 1926.VI.16 (MHNG).

Other specimens examined. China, Shaanxi: 1 male (Fig. 16), Zhouzhi County, Louguantai Senlingongyuan (Forest garden), alt. 564m, 33.0600°N, 108.3209°E, 2007.V.24, leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IZAS); 1 male, Taibai, 1990.VII (NWAUFU, CO027611).

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

***Niponstenostola gressitti* nom. & comb. nov.**

Fig. 17

Saperda nigra Gressitt, 1951: 552, pl. 21, fig. 1. TL: China, Shaanxi. TD: NCHU. [HN]

Saperda (Saperda) nigra: Breuning, 1966b: 669.

Saperda (Compsidia) nigra: Danilevsky, 2010b: 235.

Remarks. The name *Saperda nigra* was preoccupied by *Saperda*

nigra Say, 1827, which currently belongs to the genus *Dorcaschema*. The new name “*gressitti*” is given to *Saperda nigra* Gressitt, 1951 for Gressitt’s contribution to this taxon. Without careful examination of the type specimen, the combination of this taxon is mysterious, though definitely not *Saperda* by the body shape. We temporarily combine it in the genus *Niponstenostola* based on its similarity with one pair of specimens examined (Fig. 18).

Type specimen examined. Holotype (Fig. 17), male (might be female), S. Shensi Prov., Pao-chi Distr., 34°20' N, 107° E, Tsing-sui-ho, 1946.V.30, S.T. Chang (Chang Shu-tsen) (NCHU, through pictures taken by Yu-Long Lin).

Other specimens examined. *Niponstenostola* sp.cf. *gressitti*, Shaanxi: 1 male, Ningshan County, Huoditang, Pingheliang, alt. 2016-2448 m, 33.4716-33.4814 N, 108.4961-108.4911 E, 2007.VI.1, leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IOZ(E)1904899); 1 female, Zhouzhi County, Houzhenzi, 2008, leg. Xiao-Dong Yang (CCCC, B08Y0013).

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

***Niponstenostola lineata* (Gressitt, 1951) comb. nov.**

Figs. 19-20

Stenostola lineata Gressitt, 1951: 609, pl. 21, fig. 8. TL: China, Shaanxi. TD: NCHU.

Eumecocera lineata: Hayashi, 1963: 135.

Remarks. This species is newly combined in the genus based on the simple female claws. The male is unknown to us but should have appendiculate claws. The female claws are bifid in the genus *Stenostola* while appendiculate in the genus *Eumecocera*. Since misidentifications are common in this group, the reports from Hubei, Taiwan and Sichuan are doubtful and need further study.

Type specimen examined. Holotype (Fig. 19), female, S. Shenxi Province, Pao-Chi District, Tsing-sui-ho, 1947.VI.18, leg. Chang Shu-tsen (NCHU, through pictures taken by Yu-Long Lin).

Other specimens examined. China, Shaanxi: 3 females, Zhouzhi County, Houzhenzi, Qinlingliang, 2021m, 2007.V.27, leg. Mei-Ying Lin, Jun-Zhi Cui, Li-Jie Zhang.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

***Paraglenea soluta* (Ganglbauer, 1887) stat. nov.**

Figs. 21-23

Glenea Fortunei var. *soluta* Ganglbauer, 1887: 22. TL: China, Beijing. TD: NMW.

Paraglenea cinereonigra Pesarini et Sabbadini, 1997: 126, pl. IV, fig. 5. TL: China, Shaanxi. TD: CPS. **syn. nov.**

Remarks. This species was considered as a variety of *Paraglenea fortunei* (Saunders, 1853) for a long time. However, it can be distinguished from *Paraglenea fortunei* (Fig. 24) by the black maculae on the pronotum being more elongated, never rounded or missing, and the black markings on elytra more separated and consistent. It also similar to *Paraglenea swinhoei* Bates, 1866 but without black spots on the lateral sides of the prothorax.

Glenea fortunei var. *soluta* Ganglbauer, 1887 is herein upgraded to species and *Paraglenea cinereonigra* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 1997 is considered as a new synonym of *Paraglenea soluta* (Ganglbauer, 1887).

Type specimen examined. Holotype of *Paraglenea cinereonigra* Pesarini et Sabbadini, male (Fig. 22), Shaanxi, Huashan, 1991.VI.17-21, Dunda (CPS); paratype of *Paraglenea cinereonigra* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 1 female (Fig. 23), Henan, Dengfeng, 1992.VI, Richter (CPS).

Other specimens examined. China, Shaanxi: 1 male, Taibaishan, Haopingsi, 1200 m, 1982.VII.15 (NWAUFU); 1 female, Fengxian, 1981.VI (NWAUFU, CO028443); 1 male, Ningshan, Huoditang, 1580m, 1998.VIII.14, leg. De-Cheng Yuan (IZAS); 1 male 1 female, same data but 1998.VII.26-27; 1 female, same data but alt. 1580-1650m, 1999.VI.26; 1 male, Ningshan, Huoditang, 1620m, 1979.VII.30, leg. Yin-Heng Han (IZAS); 1 female, Ningshan, Huoditang, Yaquegou, 1600-1700m, 1998.VII.28, leg. Xue-Zhong Zhang (IZAS); 1 female, Ningshan, Huoditanglinchang, 1538m, 2007.VI.2, leg. Mei-Ying Lin by light trap (IZAS); 1 male, same data but 2007.VII.21; 1 female, Ningshan, Huoditang, 1985.VIII.30 (NWAUFU, CO028444); 1 male, Ningshan, Huoditang, 1984.VIII.16 (NWAUFU, CO028445); 1 female, Zhouzhi County, Banfangzi, 2006.VII.20, leg. Mei-Ying Lin by light trap (IZAS); 2 females, Zhouzhi County, Houzhenzi, 1350m, 1999.VI.24, leg. You-Wei

Zhang, Chao-Dong Zhu (IZAS); 1 male, Zhouzhi County, Houzhenzizhen, Laoxianchengcun, 1745m, 33.4336°N, 108.447°E, 2007.V.26, leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IZAS); 2 females, Zhouzhi County, Houzhenzizhen, Laoxianchengcun to Qinlingliang, 1745-2021m, 33.8001–33.8149°N, 107.7471-107.7435°E, 2007.V.27 leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IZAS); 1 female, Taibai, 1980.VII.17, leg. Wei-Dong Li (IZAS); 1 female, Lveyang, 1981.VI (IZAS); 2 males 5 females, Qinlingshan, 6km East of Xunyangba, 1000-1300m, 2000.V.23-VI.13, C. Holzschuh (CCH); 1 female, Zhashui County, Yingpanzhen, Hongmiaohecun, 1100m, 2007.VI.3, leg. Mei-Ying Lin (IZAS); 1 male, Liuba, Weituogou, 1600m, 1998.VII.21, leg. Xue-Zhong Zhang (IZAS, IOZ(E) 1904783); 1 male 1 female, Ningxi, 1981.VI (IZAS); 1 female, Qinling, Honglinglinchang, 1580m, 1973.VII.21, leg. Xue-Zhong Zhang (IZAS); 1 female, Qinlingzhiwuyuan, Daxiagu, 925m, 33.9282°N, 108.3525°E, 2012.VII.5, leg. Yi Hua (IZAS, Ceram-136); 1 female, Wugong, 1957.VIII (NWAUFU); “Holotype” of *Paraglenea fortunei* m. *conjunctefasciata* Breuning, 1 female, Szteschuan, Tahsienlu (MHNG, ex Coll. Breuning).

Distribution. China: Beijing, Hebei, Shaanxi, Henan, Hubei, Zhejiang, Sichuan.

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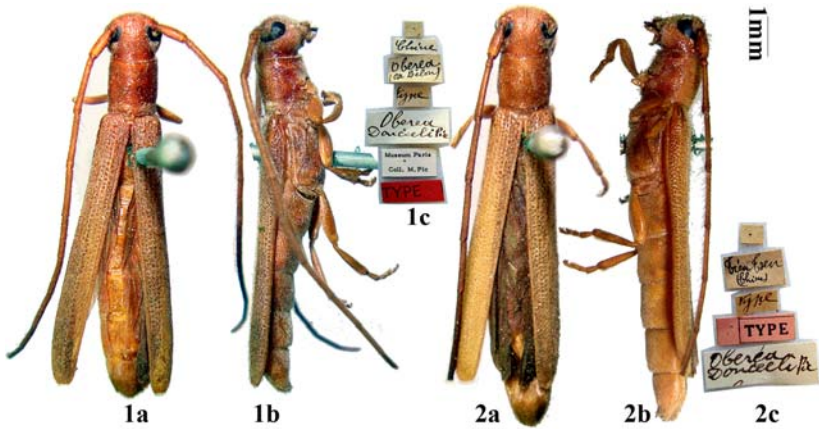
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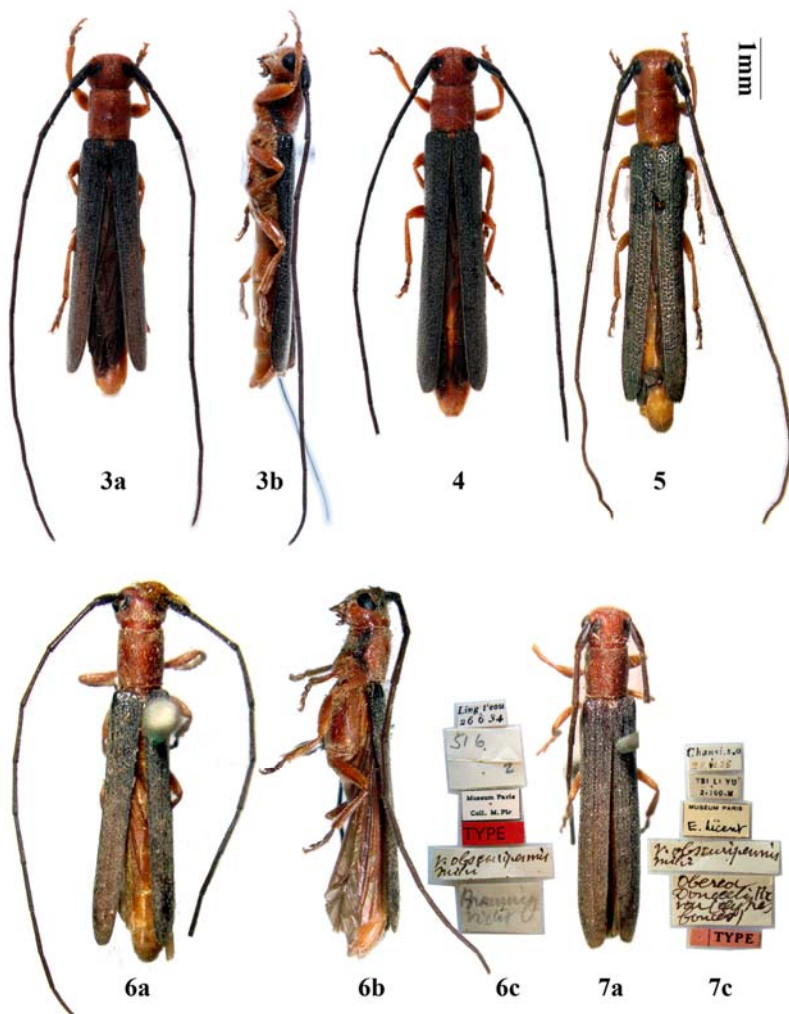
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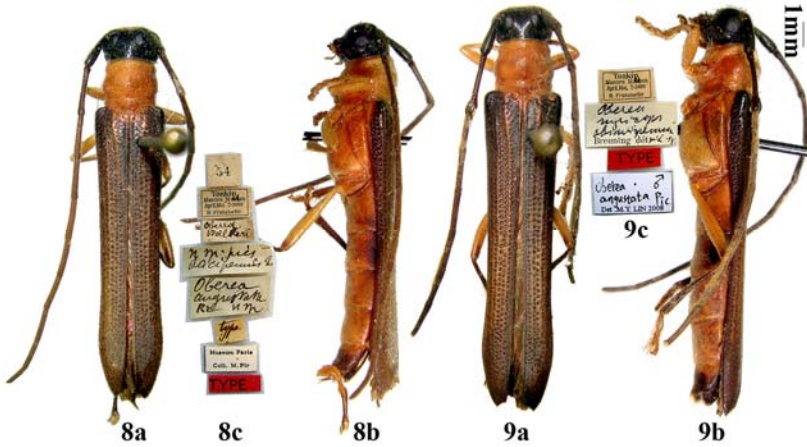
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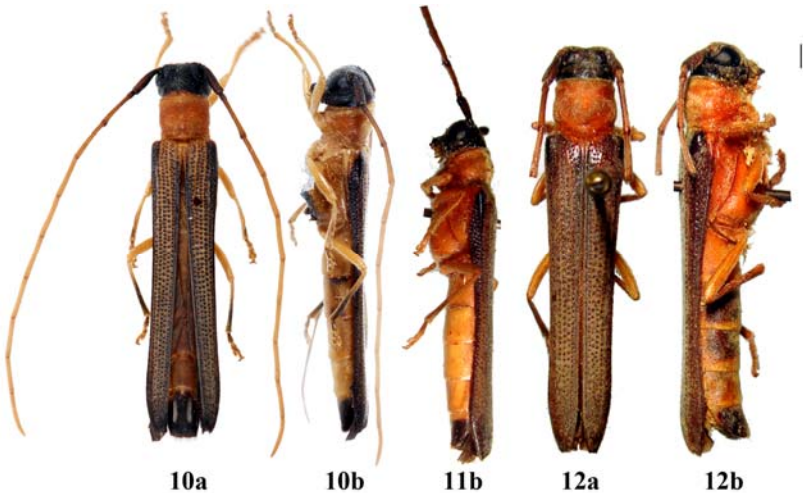
Figures 1-2. *Oberea (Amaurostoma) donceli* Pic, 1907, habitus. 1. paralectotype, female, from China, Tianjin. 2. lectotype, female, from China, Tianjin. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. c. labels. Scale 1 mm. c. Not to scale.



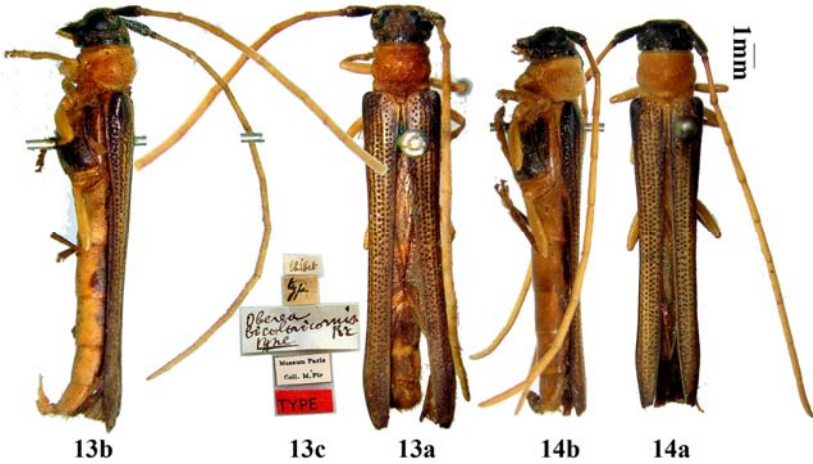
Figures 3-7. *Oberea (Amaurostoma) ressi* Demelt, 1963, habitus. 3, male, from China, Shaanxi. 4, female, from China, Shaanxi. 5, male, from China, Hebei. 6-7. "syntypes" of *Oberea donceeli* v. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1939, females, from China, Shanxi. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. c. labels. Scale 1 mm. c. Not to scale.



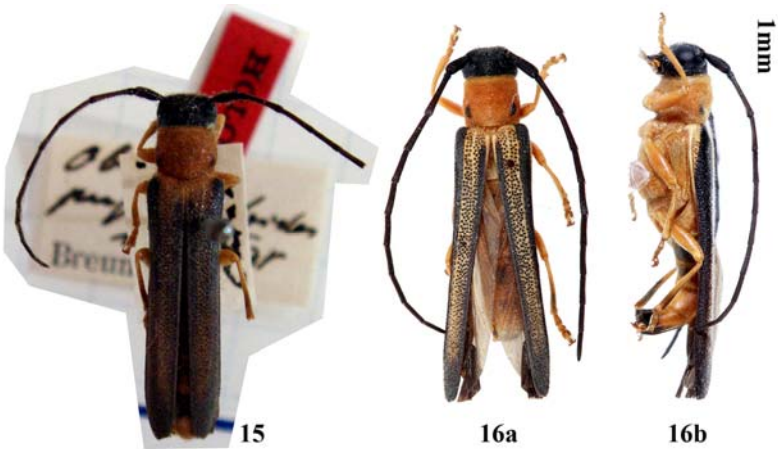
Figures 8-9. *Oberea (Oberea) angustata* Pic, 1923, habitus. 1. Holotype of *Oberea angustata* Pic, 1923, male, from Vietnam, Tonkin. 2. Holotype of *Oberea nigriceps* n. *obscuripennis* Breuning, 1967, female, from Vietnam, Tonkin. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. c. labels. Scale 1 mm. c. Not to scale.



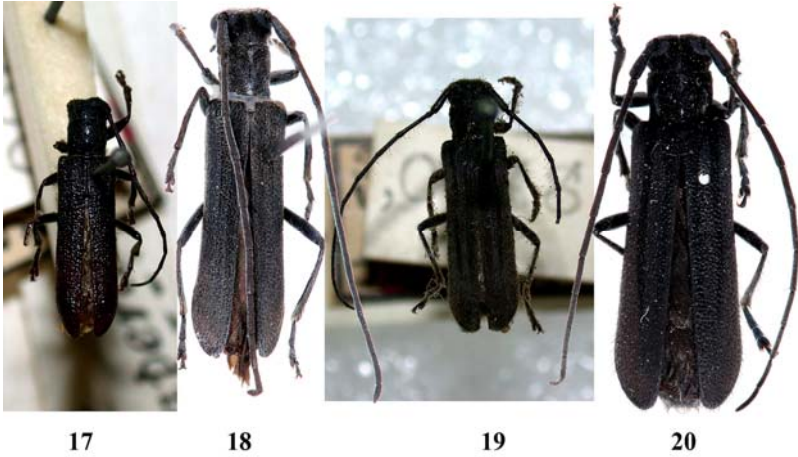
Figures 10-12. *Oberea (Oberea) rubroantennalis* sp. nov., habitus. 10. Holotype, female, from China, Shaanxi. 11. paratype, female, from China, Shaanxi. 12. "Holotype" of *Oberea bicoloricornis* v. *rubroantennalis* Breuning, 1960, female, from China, Sichuan. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. Scale 1 mm. 11b. Not to scale.



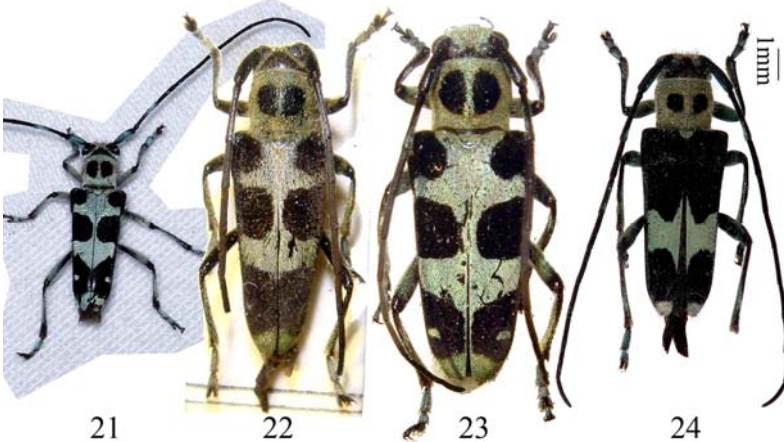
Figures 13-14. *Oberea (Oberea) bicoloricornis* Pic, 1915, habitus. 13 Holotype, female, from China, Tibet. 14. male, from China, Xizang. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. c. labels. Scale 1 mm. c Not to scale.



Figures 15-16. *Oberea (Oberea) pupillatoides* Breuning, 1947, habitus. 15. Holotype, female, from China, Chansi. 16. male, from China, Shaanxi. a. dorsal view. b. lateral view. Scale 1 mm. 14. Not to scale.



Figures 17-20. *Niponstenostola* spp., habitus. 17. Holotype of *Saperda nigra* Gressitt, 1951 = *Niponstenostola gressitti* Lin et Ge, male, from China, Shaanxi. 18. *Niponstenostola* sp.cf. *gressitti*, male, from China, Shaanxi. 19-20. *Niponstenostola lineata*. 19. holotype of *Stenostola lineata* Gressitt, 1951, female, from China, Shaanxi. 20. female, from China, Shaanxi. Not to scale.



Figures 21-24. *Paraglenea* spp., habitus. 21-23. *Paraglenea soluta* (Ganglbauer, 1887). 21. from China, Beijing. 22-23. Types of *Paraglenea cinereonigra* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 1997. 22. Holotype, male, from China, Shaanxi. 23. paratype, female, from China, Henan. 24. *Paraglenea fortunei* (Saunders, 1853), male, from China, Shaanxi. Scale 1 mm. 21 & 24. Not to scale.

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**A contribution to the recognition of two Longicorn species
Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758 and *Monochamus saltuarius*
(Gebler, 1830) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Key words: taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Cerambyx*, *Monochamus*.

Abstract: This article describes geographical variability of *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 from the island of Krk. *Monochamus saltuarius occidentalis* **ssp. n.** is described from Czech Republic.

Introduction

During the exams of the entomological collections of the National Museum in Prague I noticed some different specimens of *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 from the island of Krk in Croatia. I believe that it is worth consideration. For many years I have called attention to the differences of *Monochamus saltuarius* (Gebler, 1830) from Siberia and Europe, so I decided to describe the western imagoes as a new subspecies. It is analogous to the described subspecies, e.g. *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795) or *Monochamus sutor* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Material and Methods

I borrowed some of the imagoes from the collections of the National Museum in Prague and the Staatliche Museum für Naturkunde in Karlsruhe. The comparison measuring was done using the eye piece scale of a microscope Wild. For the photography I used a camera Nikon 7000 with 35 and 105 mm lenses, and a personal computer for other work.

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Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

The ratios of the long antennal segments are said to be the main reliable indicator for distinguishing of the species *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Cerambyx welensii* Küster, 1845 from other large species of western Palearctic Cerambycidae (subgenus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758). In these two mentioned species the second antennal segment is narrow at the base and then widens. The ratio of the length to the width is usually 1:1 to 1.2:1. This applies to the imagoes of ssp. *cerdo*, ssp. *acuminatus*, ssp. *iranicus*. This antennal segment of imagoes from the island of Krk is usually shorter (0,61-0,72). It is interesting that later I found a similar variability in some imagoes of *C. cerdo mirbecki* P.H. Lucas, 1842 and *C. cerdo pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864. Other species of genus *Cerambyx* have the second antennal segment very short, in comparisson to the width; it creates almost a ring, and its length is approximately 1/3 of the width.

Material. 12 males and females, Croacia, Krk isl., Vrbnik, 8.7.2004 and 5.-8.7.2006, Švec lgt. - National Museum in Prague.

Monochamus saltuarius occidentalis ssp. n.

Figs 6-10

In the publication (Slama, 2015) I stated: When I compared specimens from Far East and Europe (Czech Republic and Austria), I concluded that these are completely different subspecies. It would be advisable to compare typical specimens and materials even from other locations. In my opinion, subspecies from Far East and Europe are very distinct. I am attaching photographs of both forms. It would be certainly appropriate to distinguish imagoes from Far East and European region by naming a new subspecies, but I did not have the opportunity to research the imagos from Gebler's description, so I do not know whether they were from the eastern or the western areas of occurrence.

So far nobody has done that, so I decided to distinguish the different eastern and western forms by naming them ssp. *occidentalis*.

A typical locality is Altaj, Kolyvan. I have not had the

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opportunity to compare the type specimen, but M.L. Danilevsky loaned me two imagoes from nearby localities: male Kazakhstan, Ignashikha, Semipalatinsk reg., 23.6.2005 and female Kazakhstan, Stolbukha, Semipalatinsk reg., 18.6.2005, M. Danilevsky leg. He also provided to me other Russian material from Siberia (Tuva republic, Amur and Khabarovsk regions). I had bigger material from region Primorsky (Chuguevka) - Figs 1-5, and Dersu-Iman, which I was primarily using for the comparison. From the examination of various materials, it is obvious that a certain geographical variability occurs in this species, similar to *Monochamus sutor* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Monochamus urussowii* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1805) (but I consider it as a subspecies of *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787) (Sláma, 2006, and Wallin et al., 2013), or as in *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795). I believe that with time there will be described other subspecies from Siberia. I tried to mainly separate the significantly different imagoes from the Czech Republic.

Different characteristics of *M. s. occidentalis* **ssp. n.** from the imagoes of eastern Asia: on average these imagoes are broader; the nominal imagoes are slender; the antennae of males, compared to the body size, are shorter; very pronounced is the sculpture of the antennae; the grain is finer; eastern imagoes have the grain clearly coarse; the first half of the antennal segments has dense light-colored hair; the hair on the nominal form is thin and fine; the elytra are shorter and broader; the elytra have prevailing light-colored spots formed by light-yellow hairs; they are a lot denser and irregularly shaped; dark spots formed by dark-brown hairs are also of irregular shape; they are a lot smaller than on the nominal form; the new subspecies has sparser dimples on the elytra, which are shinier; hairs on the legs are slightly longer, significantly denser; at least twice thicker.

Material. Holotype (fig. 6), male, Bohemia 1966, Chlum u Tř., M. Sláma lgt.; 14 paratypes: 4 males, 5 females with same label; 3 males, 2 females, Třeboň, M. Sláma lgt. All specimens of *M. s. occidentalis* **ssp. n.** and *M. s. saltuarius* are preserved in Staatliche Museum für Naturkunde in Karlsruhe.

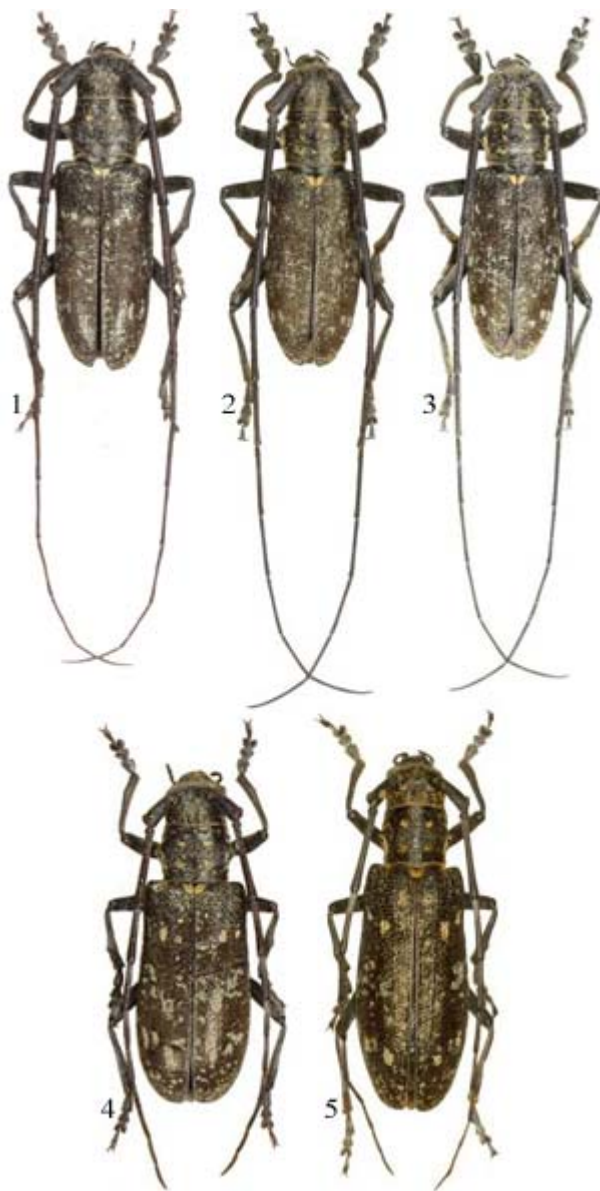
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Figs 1-5. *Monochamus saltuarius saltuarius* (Gebler, 1830):
1-3 - males, Russia, Primorsky Region (Chuguevka); 5-6 - females from same locality.



Figs 6-10. *Monochamus saltuarius occidentalis* ssp. n.:

6 - Holotype, male, Bohemia 1966, Chlum u Tř., M. Sláma lgt.; 7-8 - Paratypes, males, Bohemia, Chlum u Třeboně; 9-10 - Paratypes, females from same locality.

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**Методологические аспекты перехода от парадигм обучения к
парадигме самообразования**

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Ключевые слова: виды парадигм, парадигма обучения, парадигма самообразования, особенности парадигмы профессионального самообразования в вузе, дидактический комплекс самообразования.

Key words: kinds of paradigms, training paradigm, self-education paradigm, peculiarity of self-education paradigm at a higher school, didactical complex of self-education.

Резюме: В статье обосновывается парадигма самообразования в сопоставлении с частными и локальными педагогическими парадигмами. В качестве методологических основ парадигмы самообразования рассматриваются ее историческая преемственность, информационная направленность и реализация в атрибутах обучения.

Abstract: The article settles the self-education paradigm in comparison with particular and local pedagogical paradigms. Historical succession, information trend and realization in attributes of training are considered as a methodological basis of self-education paradigm.

[Ivanova E.P. Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation paradigms]

[Текст статьи]

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Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation paradigms

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Key words: kinds of paradigms, training paradigm, self-education paradigm, peculiarity of self-education paradigm at a higher school, didactical complex of selfeducation.

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[Text of article]

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